FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 182 *18 September 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR: NATO Continues To Increase Size of Maneuvers [Leuschner] BB 1
Slovak Daily Criticizes U.S. Military Expenditures BB 2
[Harustiak in ROLNICKE NOVINY 13 Sep]
CSSR's Chnoupek Comments on Importance of SALT II BB 2
Hungary Comments on 'Unofficial NATO Conference' on Eurostrategy BB 3
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 13 Sep]
Romanian Delegate Addresses Geneva Conference on Weapons BB 3

ALBANIA

Party Daily Marks DPRK Founding Anniversary B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 9 Sep]
Haxhi Lleshi Receives Greek Ambassador 11 September B 2
Japanese Communist Party Delegation Visits B 2
District Party Officials Increase Party Ranks With Youth B 2
Haxhi Lleshi Attends Peze Conference Anniversary Celebration B 3
Briefs: Bulgarian Envoy's Reception; Japanese Delegation Visit; B 3
Representation at Thessaloniki Fair; Writers, Artists Visit
Turkey; Tirana Innovators Conference; Miska Activities

BULGARIA

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Interviews CSSR's Gustav Husak [12 Sep] C 1
OTECHESTVEN FRONT Comments on Havana Nonalined Summit Results C 4
[Gorinov, 12 Sep]
Further Reportage on Visit of Tanzania's Nyerere C 5
Departure From Varna C 5
Arrival in Stara Zagora C 6
Signing of Joint Declaration C 6
17 September Official Dinner C 6
18 September Departure C 7
Nyerere Departure Statement C 7
Economic Talks With Libya Held in Sofia, Protocol Signed C 8
Economic Talks With India Begin in Sofia 14 September C 8
Palestinian TU Delegation Visits for Talks C 8
Education Minister Vulcheva Visits Mexico C 9
NARODNA MLADEZH Interviews Visiting Afghan Youth Leader [12 Sep] C 9
Stoyanov Speaks on Interior Ministry Duties, KGB Ties C 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bratislava PRAVDA Carries Interview With Bulgaria's Zhivkov [11 Sep] D 1
Husak Toasts Zhivkov at Prague Reception 12 September D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Sep]
Zhivkov Toast [Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Sep] D 6
Bratislava PRAVDA: No USSR Brigade in Cuba D 8
[Bydzovsky, 13 Sep]

Background of Campaign on 'Soviet Brigade in Cuba' Noted D 10
[Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 12 Sep]
'Positive Results' Viewed From Nonalined Conference D 11
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Sep]
Havana Conference Rejects Cairo's Mideast Role D 12
[Lorincz in Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Sep]
RUDE PRAVO on Senator Church's Political Ethics 'Demagogy' D 13
[Rovensky, 14 Sep]
Husak Sends Condolences on Angolan President's Death D 14
[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Sep]
Romania's Burtica Arrives for Economic Cooperation Talks D 14
Strougal Receives Yugoslavia's Nedeljkovic D 14
Premier Strougal Receives CEMA's Fadeyev D 15
Fadeyev Departure D 15
Further Reportage on Chnoupek's Iceland Visit D 15
International Catholic Seminar Concludes D 15
[Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Sep]
Deputy Premier Simon Opens Brno International Fair D 16
Jakes at Fair D 16
Fojtik Stresses Virtues of Hard Work, Economies D 17
Briefs: Zinc Discovery; Slovak Grain Plan Fulfilled; Harvesting in Czech Lands; Aid to Ethiopia D 17

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Sends Greetings to Ethiopia on Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Sep]
Party Delegation Arrives in Luanda; Stoph Pays Respects E 1
Foreign Minister Fischer Arrives in Ecuador E 2
Ecuadorian President's Meeting E 2
Axen Receives Zambian Party Official E 2
Mueckenberger Receives Peruvian Party Official E 3
TU Representatives Meet in Berlin 12 September E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Sep]
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Comments on FRG Military White Paper [8-9 Sep] E 3
Radio Reports Criticism on FRG Neo-Nazi Trial E 4
FRG Citizens Detained for Spying E 4

HUNGARY

Gaspar Receives Congolese Trade Unionists F 1
Papers Describe Civil Defense Exercise in Szolnok F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET, NEPSZAVA]
Havasi Attends Opening of Trade Fair F 1
Sandor Gaspar Visits Fejer County 14 September F 2
Miklos Ovari Visits Veszprem Country 14 September F 2
Oversupply of Farm Machinery, Decline in Demand for Fertilizer Noted F 2
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 6 Sep]
Briefs: Soviet Friendship Delegation; Trade Delegation to Berlin; Egyptian Trade Delegation; Supplies of Fall Seed; Wheat Sowing Plans; Seed Supply, Harvesting F 3

POLAND

Wojtaszek Speaks at Dinner for Thai Foreign Minister G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Sep]
Leaders Send Message to Angola's MPLA on Neto's Death G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Sep]

Gierek Addresses Economic Society Meeting G 2
Gierek Speaks on Party Ideoeducational Activity G 3
PZPR Secretary Zandarowski Addresses Youth Union Plenum G 4
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 14 Sep]
Sejm Discusses Protection of Social Property G 5
[Dzierz in TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Sep]
Briefs: Political Consultations With France; TU Delegation in France; Jagielski Receives Gvishiani; Dabrowa Meets CPSU Official; Party Delegation From GDR; Delegation From Libya; Lruczek Meets Ecuador TU Official; Kruzek Receives Moroccan TU Official; Mali Culture Minister Visit; Tourist Cooperation With Britain; Youth Delegation in Hamburg; Farming Progress Report; Youth Congress in 1980 G 6

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Ceausescu Tour of Counties H 1
Tour of Maramures County H 1
Baia Mare 18 September H 1
Working Meeting on Forestry Addressed by Ceausescu H 1
Dutch Paper Reports on Romanian 'Free Trade Union' Movement H 2
[Hadji-Ristic in NRC HANDELSBLAD 4 Sep]
Defense Minister Coman Ends Visit to Mexico H 3
RCP Delegation Visits Moldavia, Confers With Bodyul H 3
Bobu-Led Delegation Attends Neto's Funeral H 3
Ethiopia's Mengistu Receives Visiting Radulescu H 4
Ceausescu Message [SCINTEIA 12 Sep] H 4
Festive Meeting Marks Bulgarian National Day [SCINTEIA 15 Sep] H 4
Foreign Minister Andrei Receives New Japanese Envoy H 5
[SCINTEIA 15 Sep]
Commentary on Unity of Communist Movement H 5
[Florea in ERA SOCIALISTA 5 Sep]
Briefs: Maltese Parliamentarians Depart; Belgian Socialist Delegation Departs; Peruvian Party Official Departs; Talks With Algeria, Libya; Niculescu Visit to Netherlands H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Iraqi Preparations for Next Nonalined Summit Reported I 1
[Nicota in VJESNIK 10 Sep]
Reportage on Visit of Mali's Moussa Traore I 2
Tito 17 September Reception I 2
Split Talks I 2
Arrival in Belgrade I 4
PRC Resumes Exhibiting at Zagreb Fair After 3-Year Lapse I 4
Reportage on Visit of Romania's Popescu I 4
Inauguration of Culture Day [BORBA 12 Sep] I 4
Departure for Bucharest I 5
Tito Sends Message to World Law Conference in Madrid I 5
Austrian Radio Station To Broadcast Croatian-Language Programs I 6
Djuranovic Cables Iran's Bazargan on Death of Taleqani I 7
Tito Greets Kim Il-song on National Anniversary I 7
TANJUG Reports on Wheat Harvest Results I 7
Serbian Assembly Holds Session on Defense Matters I 7
Tito Presents Labor Award to Stane Dolanc I 8
Tito Confers Order on Macedonian Presidency Member Gigov I 8
Tito Sends Telegram to LCY Central Committee Member Sukrija I 8

TANJUG Lists Main Figures Welcoming Tito at Split I 9
Eighth Mediterranian Games Open in Split 15 September I 9
Tito Opening Speech I 9
Dolanc Officials Reception I 10
Dolanc Sports Delegations Reception I 10
Ljubicic Receives Naval Delegation in Belgrade I 10

GDR: NATO CONTINUES TO INCREASE SIZE OF MANEUVERS

LD160202 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] NATO fall maneuvers are again taking place in the FRG. Over 200,000 soldiers are taking part in more than 25 various exercises. Guenter Leuschner examines these maneuvers in light of the Helsinki Final Act: Toward the end of August, the Foreign Ministry in Bonn officially announced this year's fall maneuvers. Observers were invited from several CSCE countries, and it was stressed in this respect that the federal government was thus continuing its practice of creating extensive opportunities for implementing the confidence-building measures of the Helsinki Final Act. The last sentence in this official announcement was obviously intended to create the impression that nobody had any reason for concern because the FRG, as usual, was acting in an exemplary manner in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. But there is every justification for doubting this. The confidence-building measures contained in the Helsinki document are intended, above all on the border between the two military blocs in Europe, to prevent anything that could arouse mistrust, such as, for example, the possibility of a surprise attack by one side. The CSCE countries thus have taken upon themselves the obligation of creating an atmosphere that would eliminate existing mistrust and create trust, and thus facilitate disarmament negotiations.

In the years since Helsinki, the Warsaw Treaty countries have honored this commitment for their part, not only in that they have announced in advance maneuvers above a certain size and invited foreign observers, but also in that they have considerably reduced the number of their maneuvers. The Stockholm Institute for International Affairs has published in this respect figures showing that in the Warsaw Treaty maneuvers 100,000 soldiers took part in 1976, 52,000 in 1977 and 25,000 in 1978.

NATO has moved in the diametrically opposite direction. It announced its maneuvers in formal agreement with the Helsinki provisions, but has systematically enlarged them. Since 1975 there has not been a single year in which fewer than 200,000 soldiers have taken part in NATO maneuvers, and in 1978 the number was no less than 400,000. At the same time these military exercises have been moved to the immediate vicinity of the borders of the GDR and the CSSR. And if this demonstrative strengthening of the military exercises can hardly be squared with the Helsinki objective of creating trust, the matter has yet another aspect. Above all, the (?smaller) European countries demanded after Helsinki an expansion of the confidence-building measures, including the complete abolition of maneuvers over a certain size. The Warsaw Treaty countries took up these proposals and, as is well-known, suggested that a conference of all 35 CSCE countries on questions of military detente, including also a ban on particularly large-scale military maneuvers, be held this year. The fact that despite this NATO has continued this year, too, to hold large-scale maneuvers betrays its negative attitude toward an important aspect of preparations for the Madrid meeting of the CSCE countries.

Moreoever, the FRG and other NATO countries have still not replied to our proposal for a conference. Nothing has changed in NATO's intention to create mistrust instead of trust. It has to be stated so clearly because in the West itself criticism is also voiced regarding the military necessity of such large-scale maneuvers.

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, however, wrote a few months ago that the demonstrative concentration of numerous maneuvers is politically significant. What matters primarily, therefore, is political demonstration, which in normal language means the psychological influencing of one's own population in the sense of creating the clearest possible picture of the enemy. But if anyone should feel threatened by such demonstrations, it should be the socialist countries, because all this has nothing to do with detente in the spirit of Helsinki.

SLOVAK DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES

AU172106 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 13 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Dr Dusan Harustiak commentary: "Conventional Weapons, Too, Are a Danger for Mankind; To Safeguard Civilization"]

[Excerpt] The international public knows very well that the socialist countries, and particularly the Soviet Union, at last year's session of the United Nations General Assembly had submitted a series of peace proposals. The Soviet Union called on the UN member states to discuss a whole packet of extensive measures, which could take place during a certain defined time limit, aimed at halting the production of all types of nuclear weapons, at halting the production of and banning all other types of mass destruction weapons, at halting the development of new types of conventional weapons with great destructive potential, at refraining from augmenting the armies and increasing the conventional armament of states which are standing members of the Security Council, as well as of states which are allied with them through military accords.

That American President James Carter has just now asked the U.S. Congress to increase financial resources pertaining to armaments is a startling thing and at variance with all his statements about "his efforts to reduce feverish armament." In his message to Congress, he said that the $4.7 billion increase would be invested in expanding the program of production of guided antitank missiles and in production of additional F-111 fighter planes for NATO's offensive forces in Western Europe. In 1981, Carter counts on another increase in military expenditure. As known, next year the U.S. military budget will exceed $127 billion. From that it can be seen that the White House in Washington does not--not even a bit--strive to eliminate the danger of a new war conflagration. On the contrary, it plays into the hands of armament monopolies which have their "aces" particularly in the Senate of the U.S. Congress. J. Carter probably does not realize that he is not only leading his country into a catastrophe, but also that the dangerously increasing U.S. military budget and the escalating aggressiveness of imperialist circles, particularly in the United States, is a threat to international peace and mankind's civilization in general.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON IMPORTANCE OF SALT II

LD120904 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has highly appreciated the signing of the SALT II treaty and described it as a new stage in the international development in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation. Addressing the Foreign Relations Committees of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly here on Tuesday, [11 September] the Czechoslovak foreign minister said that for Czechoslovakia, too, the implementation of all documents signed in Vienna would open up new possibilities for the foreign policy, and have a positive impact on the all-round internal political and economic situation.

HUNGARY COMMENTS ON 'UNOFFICIAL NATO CONFERENCE' ON EUROSTRATEGY

LD131122 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

["MAGYAR HIRLAP on an Unofficial NATO Conference"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)--"Two noteworthy elements were added to the anti-detente crisis strategy at an unofficial NATO conference held earlier this month in Brussels. One of them was the idea of creating separate nuclear forces in Western Europe, while the other concerned declaration of the extension of the NATO sphere of interest. Both (?imply) [word indistinct] of closer relations between the U.S.A. and the European NATO states with the absolute recognition of America's leading role. This means that the European NATO states should have to abandon their relatively independent policies related to detente on the continent. Another implication is the augmentation of military expenditures aimed at forcing out a new round of the arms race," asserts the commentator and then calls to mind:

"It was Kissinger who once encouraged rapprochement between China and the U.S., creating thereby an opportunity to perpetuate the Chinese threat against the Soviet Union. And now--in sharp contrast with the Helsinki spirit--it is he who presses for the opening of a third front just in Europe."

"Now, when the next step in the process of European detente would be the completion of political detente with military measures, the 'Eurostrategy' apparently aims to destroy the results of political detente by escalating the military tensions," reads MAGYAR HIRLAP.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA CONFERENCE ON WEAPONS

AU132040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 13/9/79--The UN conference in Geneva on the prohibition or limitation of the use of certain conventional weapons causing excessive suffering or undiscriminatory effects should, in Romania's opinion, be conceived as a process. Within such a framework, a general and coherent juridical basis for concrete efforts towards limiting the use of certain weapons will be established. At the same time, this basis will give the necessary perspective for future actions.

Taking the floor during the general debates of the conference ambassador Constantin Ene, head of the Romanian delegation, underlined that in Romania's [word indistinct] the measures to be agreed upon at the conference should not affect the states' right to defend their territorial integrity, their national independence and sovereignty, the peoples' right to master their own destinies. In this respect, the agreements to be reached should include equal duties to all states, having in view to level of their military capacity and their technological development.

PARTY DAILY MARKS DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU132150 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "A Momentous Event in the History of the Korean People"]

[Text] The Korean people are celebrating the 31st anniversary of an important event in their history, the anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The Korean people achieved that victory as a result of many years of struggle and efforts against foreign imperialist and militarist enemies and domestic traitors. In South Korea, however, events took a different course because the Japanese militarist enemies were replaced there by the U.S. imperialists, who established a puppet fascist regime by force.

The proclamation of the DPRK gave the Korean people north of the 38th parallel the opportunity to progress on a new path of development. However, only a few years elapsed since 9 September 1948 when the enemies of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and their instruments in Seoul, launched a barbaric armed aggression on 25 June 1950 to liquidate the new Democratic People's Republic, to occupy the whole of Korea and to transform the Korean Peninsula into a U.S. colony and base of aggression against other Asian peoples.

Although they had to face numerous, savage and perfidious enemies, the freedom-loving Korean people did not bend their knees, but rose resolutely and valiantly, arms in hand, to defend freedom and independence, their Democratic People's Republic. Following bitter and sanguinary battles over more than 3 years, the Korean people inflicted severe defeats on their enemies until they were forced to withdraw shamefully and sign the armistice agreement in Panmunjom on 27 July 1953.

The Korean people set to work to overcome the serious wounds of the war, rebuild the country and promote the development of other sectors of life in the DPRK.

Experience has shown that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in Seoul, despite the defeats that they have suffered, have not relinquished and are not relinquishing their diabolical intentions and their aggressive activity against the DPRK. Numerous and clear facts testify to that truth. South Korea has been turned into an aggressive base of U.S. imperialism, with 40,000 American soldiers equipped with all kinds of weapons, including strategic nuclear weapons. At the same time, Pak Chong-hui's fascist clique, loyal servant of its Washington masters, has militarized and made fascistic every aspect of life in South Korea, savagely exploits the broad masses of the Korean people and oppresses them with terror, meanwhile uninterruptedly continuing to carry out provocations and aggressive actions against the DPRK. The visit that President Carter, the head of U.S. imperialism, made in South Korea at the end of June this year and his warmongering statements about the continued and strengthened U.S. presence in South Korea and throughout the Pacific area provide new testimony to the fact that a dangerous atmosphere has been created around the DPRK. It is further exacerbated by the fact that the Chinese social imperialists have by now also entered the superpowers' game, enthusiastically endorsing the U.S. military presence in Asia and the rebirth of Japanese militarism. They are in fact further tightening their comprehensive ties with those savage enemies of the peoples of Asia in the context of their rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists for expansion. It is obvious that the Korean people cannot achieve their national aspiration, that is, the country's reunification, without expelling from South Korea the troops of U.S. imperialism.

Educated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism by the AWP headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people wish the Korean people on this national holiday further successes in the comprehensive development and defense of the DPRK and in the struggle to expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and for the independent reunification of the country.

HAXHI LLESHI RECEIVES GREEK AMBASSADOR 11 SEPTEMBER

AU112028 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the People's Assembly Presidium.

Present at the credentials presentation ceremony were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andjovan Antoni, chairman of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador was accompanied by (Basilios Simatirakis), second secretary of the embassy, and attaches (Michael Maziris), (Theodoros Karakacides) and (Styliaonos Buykas).

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU171920 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party (left) of Japan led by (Shiro Matsui), Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee Secretariat, recently visited our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation and had social discussions on issues of mutual interest held in the spirit of Marxism-Leninist unity and fraternal friendship between our two parties. Present at the meeting were Behar Shtylla, party Central Committee member; and Agim Popa, chief editor of ZERI I POPULLIT.

The Japanese guests visited work centers, agricultural cooperatives and sociocultural institutions in various parts of the country where they became acquainted with the work and mobilization of our people to fulfill the tasks set by Seventh AWP Congress and approach the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation with new victories. The delegation was also briefed on the great results achieved in eliminating the earthquake's consequences in the Shkoder and Lezhe districts. The Japanese comrades were warmly welcomed by the workers, cooperativists and other workers in all the places that they visited.

The delegation has now left for Japan.

DISTRICT PARTY OFFICIALS INCREASE PARTY RANKS WITH YOUTH

AU171710 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] In Gramsh District the party ranks are steadily increasing with young blood. Revolutionary youths, distinguished for their devotion, sacrifice and high results in the field of industrial and agricultural production, the construction sector and various activities, have been accepted as candidates for party membership.

A group of 35 young men and women, who are toiling in the most difficult sectors, are by their performance giving evidence of being worthy candidates for party membership. A group of 22 youths, 16 of them young women, are working directly in the most difficult sectors of agriculture and livestock and have been accepted as candidates for party membership during the first half of the current year.

The grassroot party organizations are closely watching the performance and activity of those youths in implementing the set targets. The youths are striving to fulfill their pledge to put in over 400 workdays per calender year.

The district party committee is working on the basis of a set program designed to further educate and temper in a revolutionary spirit the candidates for party membership. In addition to other activities, both theoretical and practical seminars have frequently been held to familiarize the young candidate with the problems of the party's internal life, the development of the class struggle, the current world situation and so forth.

HAXHI LLESHI ATTENDS PEZE CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU161430 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 16 September 1979 carries a 12-minute report on a meeting held today at Peze Village, Tirana District, to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the first antifascist national liberation struggle Peze conference and the 35th anniversary of the 22d Assault Partisan Brigade. An on-the-scene reporter describes the festive atmosphere and adds that wreaths were laid at the plaques dedicated to the memory of martyrs on behalf of the party Central Committee, the party and executive committees of Tirana District, the Democratic Front of Tirana District and others. Reported as attending the commemorative gathering were former partisans, workers and students and servicemen. Also attending were "Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Mysilim Peza, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, son of heroic Peze and hero of the militarily organized people; Qirjako Mihali, Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Spiro Moisiu; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee; and members of the AWP Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government."

The reporter goes on to say that Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, presided over the meeting and gave the floor to Pilo Peristeri, Politburo candidate member, who greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albania Democratic Front and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION--On the occasion of the national day of Bulgaria, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the P.S.R. of Albania, Nikola Nikolov, gave a cocktail party last night. Present were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Muzafer Ahmati and other invitees. Present were also titular heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the P.S.R. of Albania. [Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU]

JAPANESE DELEGATION VISIT--Upon the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries a delegation of the Japan-Albania Friendship Association, led by the permanent member of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the Association and professor of Jahata University, Shigeru Kurasaki, arrived in Albania. The Japanese guests will visit work and production centres and will meet with men of science, art and culture. They were welcomed by the general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Ferdi Karagjozi. [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 14 Sep 79 AU]

REPRESENTATION AT THESSALONIKI FAIR--The Chamber of Commerce of the PSR of Albania has organised the representation of Albania with a pavilion of commodities of artistic handicraft and foodstuff industry, at the international fair of Thessaloniki in Greece, which was opened of late. Also present were the vice-minister of foreign trade of the PSR of Albania, Marko Xega, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to Greece, Bashkom Dino. The Albanian pavilion was visited by thousands of inhabitants of the city of Thessaloniki, who showed interest in the commodities exhibited. Likewise, they demanded and bought various publications of the PLA and works by Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU]

WRITERS, ARTISTS VISIT TURKEY--On the basis of the cultural agreements between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Turkish Republic, a delegation of the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania left for Turkey yesterday. The delegation is made up by Fatos Arapi, leader of the delegation and Duro Mustafaj. Present to see the delegation off were the secretary of the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania, Kujtim Buza, and other comrades. [Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU]

TIRANA INNOVATORS CONFERENCE--A conference of the Tirana District innovators and rationalizers opened today in the capital. In addition to innovators and rationalizers, the conference was also attended by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Pilo Peristeri, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District party committee; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee. Gezim Laska, chairman of the Tirana District trade union council, delivered a report entitled "The Innovators' Movement Should Serve the Fulfillment of Tasks Set Out by the Seventh AWP Congress." Before the opening of the conference, the participants visited an exhibition of new articles designed by the innovators and rationalizers of Tirana District. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU]

MISKA ACTIVITIES--A meeting was organized at Rec Village, Shkoder District, on 9 September to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the Perllat Rexhepi Partisan Battalion battle against the foreign occupiers and traitors of the country. Wreaths were laid at the plaque dedicated to the memory of this battle on behalf of the party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the party and executive committees of Shkoder District and mass organizations. Attending the festive meeting were people from Shkoder City and the countryside, former partisans, relatives of martyrs and others. Also present were Pali Miska, Politburo member and deputy premier; members of the party Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government, and others. Pali Miska greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS CSSR'S GUSTAV HUSAK

AU141214 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO interview with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, given in Prague on 11 September 1979 in connection with the forthcoming visit to the CSSR of a Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov]

[Text] On the eve of the visit of a Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, gave an interview to the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO, which we are publishing as follows:

Question: Comrade Husak, the Bulgarian communists as well as our entire public are following with great and understandable interest the development of fraternal Czechoslovakia, which especially in the last decade has achieved a steady upsurge. How can you describe the basic results of the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 15th and 16th CPCZ congresses in the comprehensive socioeconomic life of your country?

Answer: After the overcoming of a deep crisis into which the rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces had precipitated our society, we proceeded, in the spirit outlined by the 15th and 16th CPCZ congresses, along the path of the further socialist development in all sectors. With its sincere and honest policy and its principle minded approach, the party succeeded in winning the trust and support of the overwhelming majority of the Czechoslovak people. At the 15th congress it was quite correctly noted that the period that had elapsed since 1969 was one of the most fruitful periods in the entire history of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

Throughout the last decade the leading role of the CPCZ and the leading position of the workers class in society have been consolidated. The activities of our socialist state have developed comprehensively, as have all its units and links. Socialist democracy was intensified and the active participation of the people in the administration of society increased. Our entire democratic election system was consolidated and the role of people's councils, as well as the activities of the National Front, expanded.

We devoted primary importance to the national economy, which continues to develop at steady, accelerated rates of speed. Our material-technical basis has been consolidated and has expanded. We fulfilled, and in many sectors even overfulfilled, the great tasks of our Fifth 5-Year Plan. We constantly devoted prime attention to the solution of the problems stemming from the changing domestic conditions and particularly from the changing economic conditions abroad and we directed our working people's efforts toward the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In this respect, the comprehensive cooperation with the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries belonging to the socialist community is of great importance. The same applies to the ever expanding involvement of our national economy in socialist economic integration. On the basis of the growth of production and of its greater effectiveness, we improved our people's living standard and we consolidated the comprehensive system of social achievements.

The comprehensive social development has led to a further coming closer together between the workers class, the cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia and to a further overcoming of differences between towns and rural areas, to an intensification and improvement of the people's moral-political unity, as well as to the strengthening of fraternal cooperation between the Czech and Slovak peoples and of all nationalities in our country. [paragraph continues]

We have achieved good results in our education, cultural, and scientific sectors. The influence of the idea of scientific-socialism and of Marxist Leninist ideology has been intensified.

These are, to put it briefly, the main political, social and economic foundations of the confidence and stability which characterize our society and the basis of our people's security. These are the basic foundations of the CSSR's further socialist development. We are aware of the fact that the tasks facing us are complicated and demand high responsibility, but our opportunities have grown as well. The guarantee for a successful accomplishment of the responsible tasks lies above all in the correct and principle-minded policy of our party, which enjoys the full support of the people. We have all necessary prerequisites for successfully coping with the new tasks and, at the same time, our society will continue to comprehensively develop also in the future.

Question: Comrade Husak, the end of the current 5-year national economic plan periods is nearing, plan periods which in all socialist community countries were marked by requirements concerning the quality and efficiency of work. Could you tell us how these problems are being solved in Czechoslovakia and what are the basic levers for implementing these demands up to 1980 and during the following 5-year plan period?

Answer: As in the other countries belonging to the socialist community, at the 15th CPCZ Congress the basic task set was to systematically improve the effectiveness and quality of work. For this purpose we adopted a number of basic measures in the field of material production, as well as in the field of planning and management. We are devoting great efforts to accelerating scientific-technical progress, to improving the structure of production, intensifying the concentration and specialization of production and developing international socialist integration.

In accordance with and in support of these intentions we are introducing better, newer methods of planning and of scientific-technical development and we are applying the programmatic purpose-oriented approach in planning to a greater extent. The system of planning indexes is being developed and measures are being adopted for increasing the material incentive of enterprises and working people so as to increase the effectiveness of and improve the quality of production.

In 12 production-economic units, where approximately half a million workers are employed, a complex experiment is being carried out in connection with management as regards efficiency and production quality, which is to serve as a test for the entire system, placing emphasis upon the quality of production and in an attempt to increase the workers collectives and enterprises' incentives for mobilizing all reserves and achieving better economic results.

As to the forthcoming 5-year plan period, we are preparing a system of measures aimed at improving the management, planning and material incentives system. We are tasking ourselves, above all, with the necessity for perfecting the compiling of the plan and on the necessity for enhancing the role of the plan in insuring a well-balanced, stable development of the national economy. One of the basic means for achieving this goal is to use economic levers more intensively. We envisage, above all, a large-scale application of cost accounting throughout the management system and an expansion of the responsibilities of production-economic units as basic links of management as well as for the better satisfaction of the needs of society.

Question: With its principle minded, active, peaceful, and consistent foreign policy, fraternal Czechoslovakia is enjoying well-deserved prestige on the international scene. How would you describe the basic trends and goals of CSSR foreign policy in Europe and in the world?

Answer: The Czechoslovak foreign policy is successfully accomplishing its basic goal--it supports the creation of good, peaceful conditions outside the country and conditions favorable to the building of a developed socialist society within the country. The consistent implementation of the foreign political line worked out by the 15th CPCZ Congress, which is in full solidarity with the historical peace program adopted at the 25th CPSU Congress, is already producing good results.

The CSSR, as a trustworthy unit of the socialist community, is actively participating in the consolidation of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact treaty and CEMA. The decisive and unshakable trend of our foreign policy is the constant strengthening of unity and cohesion, of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, with Bulgaria and with the other socialist community countries upon the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is the main guarantee for our political security and safety, for our independence, for the peaceful socialist development of our country, and for our people's constructive labor.

We firmly support the just struggle of the peoples throughout the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and against all forms of racial discrimination, the struggle for building a more just social system free of exploitation, the struggle for guaranteeing the rights of free and independent development. We are in favor of equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation among countries with different social systems in all continents.

Our country takes an active part in the struggle for the preservation of peace, in the struggle for the comprehensive application of the principles of peaceful coexistence, in the struggle for the stabilization and further intensification of the process of detente--a process in which the USSR is the most important force owing to its peace-loving and consistent Leninist foreign policy. The CSSR is in the ranks of the peace-loving and progressive forces struggling against aggressive imperialist and other reactionary circles and against all enemies of peace, international understanding and cooperation.

Together with the fraternal countries of the socialist community we consider the stopping of the arms race and gradual disarmament as one of the most topical tasks of our time. Together with the fraternal countries we are contributing to the complementing of the process of political detente with parallel measures in the military sector. A contribution to this is represented by the signing--and we hope the forthcoming ratification--of the SALT II treaty. We attach great importance in our foreign political activities to the implementation of the decisions of the CSCE and to the practical application of this entire complex of measures. We are convinced that the forthcoming meeting of the CSCE member-countries in 1980 in Madrid, will represent a new step forward in consolidating peace, security, and cooperation. We are ready to do everything in our power so that this meeting may be successful.

Along with the other Warsaw Pact treaty member-countries we submitted, in the Moscow declaration of this organization, the proposal to review and discuss a number of concrete initiatives which are already being welcomed with great response by worldwide public opinion. The implementation of these initiatives would represent an essential contribution to the consolidation of peace, trust, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: The fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, between our two peoples, based on the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is assuming an ever more varied and important character. What is your opinion on the hitherto achieved development of this cooperation and on its future prospects?

Answer: We ascertain with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and Bulgaria, between our two peoples, are developing on a comprehensive scale. The Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation are based on the solid traditions of our peoples in the national liberation and class struggle. These relations of indestructible friendship throughout the past period have continued to develop. I am happy that in recent years the intensity of our mutual cooperation has even more increased, that it is being further developed from year to year and is assuming a qualitatively new character. We can say that today no sector exists in which we do not mutually assist each other or exchange experience.

The close cooperation between our countries' revolutionary vanguards--the CPCZ and the BCP--represents the unshakable basis of our fraternal relations. We are linked to each other by unanimity, common views and interests, as well as by common goals in the construction of a socialist society, in the struggle to consolidate peace and progress throughout the world. We are relying, together, on our faithful friend and loyal ally--the Soviet Union. We are consolidating the unity and comprehensive cooperation of the countries belonging to the socialist community.

The cooperation between our state organs, between our parliaments and social organizations, as well as the wider and more direct contacts established among citizens of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have attained an unprecedented scale and are still being intensified. This, to a great extent, contributes to the consolidation of friendship among our peoples, to better mutual understanding.

We devote great attention to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which we consider an important element in our mutual relations and an essential contribution to the implementation of the comprehensive CEMA program. It is a gratifying fact that our mutual cooperation, in addition to traditional exchanges of goods, is applying new forms of cooperation, above all such as the industrial production sharing and specialization in production. We would like in the future as well to proceed along the path of an intensified development and pefecting of our mutual economic cooperation.

We are convinced that the forthcoming visit of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by our good friend Todor Zhivkov, the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, whom we will greet with the greatest cordiality, will contribute and give new impetus to the further comprehensive development of fraternal Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT COMMENTS ON HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT RESULTS

AU141217 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 12 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Lyubomir Gorinov article: "Victory of Unity"]

[Text] At the sixth conference of the nonalined countries movement--the most representative international forum yet held in socialist Cuba and in Latin America--delegations from approximately 100 countries participated, headed by 33 heads of state, 16 premiers, 3 leaders of national liberation movements, 7 vice presidents or deputy prime ministers and 19 ministers of foreign affairs. In the debates, reported by 1,072 journalists from all countries in the world, many outstanding personalities and public figures participated as well as functionaries of international organizations, including Kurt Waldheim, general secretary of the United Nations Organization.

This fact alone is sufficient in order to understand the exceptional importance of the problems dealt with in Havana pertaining to the vital interests of a billion and a half people and in order to understand that the results of the conference will have a lasting impact upon international life on our planet.

At the conference, which proceeded on "three levels" (experts, ministers of foreign affairs and summit meetings), crucial political and economic problems of countries of different social systems were discussed, something which also caused differences between numerous participants in the meeting, differences which are normal in such cases. From the very beginning of the sessions, however, it became clear that these differences are of secondary importance and that they cannot influence in any essential manner the basic goals which the participants in Havana set for themselves. These basic goals, precisely, are the consolidation and expansion of the nonalined countries movement on an anti-imperialist basis, on the basis of the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and on the struggle for achieving a true political and economic independence.

The documents adopted have shown that the intentional prognoses of Western propaganda about so-called "insurmountable contradictions" among the nonalined countries--aimed at splitting the movement--were not realized. The sometimes sharp debates at Havana (due to the transparent maneuvers of countries which only call themselves "nonalined") did not go beyond the limits of searching for a compromise which would permit the preservation of unity. On the other hand, the attempts of certain imperialist circles and of the Beijing leaders, who joined them in these attempts, suffered failure. Such attempts tried to pit the nonalined countries movement against the USSR and the socialist states, which are their natural allies in building a more just world. Once again it was demonstrated that "the broad unity of action among socialist and nonalined countries will also in the future contribute, to an exceptional extent, to settling the most vital questions of peace and security of the peoples and to the progress of mankind," as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in his greetings message to the conference.

In the economic sector the participants at Havana were unanimous in their denunciation of imperialism--the main culprits responsible for the existing disproportion between developed and developing countries (a 14 times higher per capita income in the developed countries than in the developing countries is a fact)--and outlined measures in their efforts to establish a just economic order throughout the world.

The results of the conference point to the fact that the nonalined countries' movement continues to follow the correct path--namely the consolidation of peace and international security and the consolidation of the political and economic independence of the developing countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF TANZANIA'S NYERERE

Departure From Varna

AU171342 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The leaders of the Varna Okrug and city and numerous citizens cordially saw off Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, at Varna airport this morning.

They are accompanied on their trip by the Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Milko Balev.

Together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, President Julius Nyerere inspected the guard of honor composed of cadets of the Higher Navy School in Varna named after Nikola Vaptsarov. The national anthems of Bulgaria and Tanzania were played by a military band.

Arrival in Stara Zagora

AU171345 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is paying an official visit to our country, arrived in Stara Zagora. They are accompanied by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Milko Balev. The ambassadors of the two countries are also accompanying them.

Later, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Julius Nyerere visited the town of Kazanluk, Many workers, specialists and managers as well as local leaders gathered at the [name indistinct] machine building plant. Among them was Toncho Chakurov, minister of the machine building industry.

At the meeting held with the manager of the plant, [name indistinct] briefed the guests on the achievements of the collective.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Julius Nyerere inspected several workshops at the plant.

Signing of Joint Declaration

AU171858 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 17 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Julius Nyerere, heads of state of Bulgaria and of Tanzania, finished here today their official dialogue, which started three days ago.

The documents signed after the talks give grounds to maintain that this first top-level meeting between the two countries will play an important role for the strengthening of ties and for furthering of their cooperation on reciprocally advantageous basis.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Nyerere signed a joint declaration--a document mirroring Bulgaria's and Tanzania's willingness to expand their relations in the sphere of politics, economy and culture. The two countries' stance on many international issues are also set forth in it.

In the result of the talks "basic guidelines for long-term economic, scientific, technological and trade cooperation up to 1990" were also signed. This document outlines the concrete steps for going into the possibilities for cooperation in all spheres of economic life.

Bulgaria and Tanzania also concluded a credit agreement which will regulate the delivery of complete plants by Bulgaria to Tanzania.

17 September Official Dinner

AU171934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 17 September Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, gave an official dinner in honor of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations.

The officials accompanying the Tanzanian president and the two countries' ambassadors also attended the dinner.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia led by Habib Djafari, Algerian ambassador and doyen of the diplomatic corps, also attended.

Mr Julius Nyerere and Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed toasts on further developing friendship and cooperation between Tanzania and Bulgaria.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Nyerere 18 September Departure

AU180817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, left our country today. He visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Pencho Kubadinski, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, as well as many citizens and Tanzanian students resident in Bulgaria, came to Sofia airport to see off the high-ranking guest.

Nyerere Departure Statement

AU180853 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept 18 (BTA)--"I wish we had in Tanzania everything we saw here", said Tanzania's president Julius Nyerere this morning before his departure from Bulgaria.

He added: "I was greatly impressed by the agro-industrial complex development here".

Mr Julius Nyerere was on an official visit to Bulgaria, September 15 through 18, at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president.

Noting the good development of Bulgaro-Tanzanian relations before his coming to Bulgaria too, President Nyerere expressed his and Mr Zhivkov's belief that after this meeting the relations would be still better. "We had a memorable exchange of views", stressed Mr Julius Nyerere.

He pointed out that Tanzania has always fought against imperialism, whether in its classical or neocolonial forms. Mr Julius Nyerere confirmed the readiness of his country to continue this struggle in order to see for its independence and to help the liberation of those African peoples still struggling for their freedom.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH LIBYA HELD IN SOFIA, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU151922 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 15 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 15 (BTA)--A cooperation protocol was signed here today between Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It provides for the expansion of contacts between the two countries in planning and other economic activities.

The protocol was signed by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Mr Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Planning Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mr Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah was received today by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov.

The opportunities for further expansion of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries were discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH INDIA BEGIN IN SOFIA 14 SEPTEMBER

AU141537 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 14 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA)--"India occupies one of the top positions in Bulgaria's trade with the developing countries. Last year bilaterial trade exceeded 60 million dollars. It is expected to double in the next few years," Mr Penko Penkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, declared at the second session of the Bulgaro-Indian Economic Council which opened here yesterday.

The possibilities for concluding long-term contracts for the import and export of some types of products with a view to expanding and deepening economic and trade cooperation were discussed at the session.

The leader of the nine-member Indian delegation, Mr Harry Singhania [name as received], president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry endorsed the thought put forward by Mr Penkov that, irrespective of the considerable successes in bilateral business contacts, a number of possibilities remain untapped. It is a question of industrial cooperation, of setting up joint enterprises both in Bulgaria and India. The need for joint ventures in the markets of third countries was also considered.

Bulgaria exports chemical, metallurgical, pharmaceutical and electronics products to India. Twelve plants and two agro-industrial complexes have been built with Bulgarian assistance in India. In her turn, besides the traditional commodities, India also exports chemicals, individual pieces of machinery, building installations, etc, to Bulgaria.

PALESTINIAN TU DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS

AU152030 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 15 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 15 (BTA)--A delegation of the Federation of Palestine Trade Unions is on a visit here at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

It is led by Mr Fahta Ragis, secretary general of the federation.

Talks between the representatives of the federation and a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions were held here today. The secretary general of the Federation of the Palestine Trade Unions spoke about the activity and tasks of the federation, the situation in the Middle East and the struggle of the Palestinian people against imperialism and Zionism.

Satisfaction with the active cooperation between the Bulgarian trade unions and the Federation of Palestine Trade Unions was expressed during the talks which passed off in a cordial atmosphere, as well as mutual willingness for expanding and deepening this cooperation.

EDUCATION MINISTER VULCHEVA VISITS MEXICO

AU131920 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Mexico City, September 13 (BTA correspondent)--Mrs Drazha Vulcheva, Bulgaria's minister of public education, was on a visit to Mexico.

During her stay in the Mexican capital Mrs Vulvheva was received by the president, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo. She also met the minister of education, Mr Fernando Solana, and prominent figures of education and culture.

The good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Bulgaria and Mexico were emphasized at these meetings, as well as the mutual interest in their further promotion, including the fields of education.

NARODNA MLADEZH INTERVIEWS VISITING AFGHAN YOUTH LEADER

AU142055 Sofia NORODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 12 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Kostadin Filipov interview with Babrak Shinwari chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Youth Organization of Afghanistan, during his stay in Bulgaria--dates of interview not given]

[Text] For the past few days, at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee, a delegation of the People's Youth Organization of Afghanistan [PYOA] headed by Babrak Shinwari, chairman of the Central Committee of the organization, has been visiting our country. Only a few months ago, during the festive celebrations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the April revolution in Kabul, I had the opportunity of having a few conversations with the young and popular leader of the Afghan youth. During his current visit to our country I once more met Babrak Shinwari and heard him speak. The following is only a small part of this statement on the situation in his country; on the Afghan people's struggles for the consolidation of the revolutionary achievements of April 1978; on the role played by young people and by the PYOA in the revolutionary process, which is now changing the face of Afghanistan almost from day to day. This is a conversation which began in Kabul and ended in our country.

The PYOA is a young organization. We might even say that it is still in its infant stage. As you know, for every young child at this age two things are necessary: to learn how to walk and how to talk. It is very important for us to establish the direction the Afghan youth and our organization will proceed in their further progress and what language they will speak. [paragraph continues]

We wish and we are confident that the PYOA will proceed in the Marxist-Leninist direction and that it will speak in the language of revolution. We are glad that we enjoy the fraternal assistance of communist youth organizations in the fraternal, socialist countries. In this friendly family it will be easier for our infant organization to learn how to walk and how to talk.

Today the PYOA has approximately 300,000 members. The members are mostly students in Afghan higher educational institutions. As you know, the monarchy left us a heavy inheritance--the overwhelming majority of the people, including young people, are illiterate. This is why it is our strategy, at this stage of development, to involve all those who will be able to actively work later on among the numerous masses of young boys and girls who are still illiterate. We have considerable experience in work with the intelligentsia, and we rely upon it to get involved and propagate our ideas among the other strata of youth. We consider it a great success that our organization was able to actively participate in the changes which came about after the revolution and to establish relations with other youth organizations, as well as to contribute to the implementation of the tasks assigned by the People's Democratic Party and its leader Nur Muhammad Taraki. Our youth and our organization engaged themselves particularly in the implementation of land reform--one of the important measures taken by the people's government in the interest of the broad strata of the population.

In implementing the third stage of land reform we will completely eliminate feudalism in the rural areas. We are well aware that this will not please the reactionaries and the circles connected with feudalism. Those who previously owned tremendous plots of land as private property will certainly try to sabotage the people's peaceful labor. Therefore, all the people and youth in our country are ready to resist them and are strongly resisting them.

Our revolution is led by one party--the People's Democratic Party. Its ideology is the ideology of the workers class. Our enemies are well armed and well equipped but they do not understand that victory will be on our side because the revolution is a people's revolution. The overwhelming majority of the Afghan people support this revolution and accept it. In the final analysis the reactionary circles in our country will understand this and all those forces abroad who are supporting them will also understand this. China plays a particular role in this respect. China is sending instructors to Pakistan who are assisting the enemies of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

Before the creation of the People's Democratic Party led by Comrade Nur Muhammad Taraki, no political parties existed in our country. Before the fall of the monarchy of Muhammad Daud in April 1978, the party was leading the workers class and the democratic circles in our country. For a long time and with great perseverance the party succeeded in building its basic units. People won over to its side had generally completed their military education in the Soviet Union and, while there, had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with and convinced of the transforming power of communist ideas. Secondly, there were people who originated from the people's strata. When the party leadership became convinced it had obtained a strong foothold in the army, and when the situation in April 1978 proved advantageous, it was decided to seize political power in the country. Now the political power lies in the hands of the people of Afghanistan. Under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Nur Muhammad Taraki, the Afghan people today are shaping their new history.

Our people are freedom-loving. Our youth loves freedom as well. This is why we are resolved to fight to the very end in order to defend the achievements of our revolution. This revolution has already given many things to our people--a government decree has abolished usury and the sharecrop system. [paragraph continues]

Another decree did away with the disgraceful custom of selling young girls to their future husbands for money and thus, the feudalistic approach toward Afghan women was abolished. Decree No 8 achieved land reform in our country.

Our people have gained much from the people's government and therefore are ready to defend the revolution. Side by side with the people, our youth will march forward and so will the members of the PYOA.

STOYANOV SPEAKS ON INTERIOR MINISTRY DUTY, KGB TIES

AU141924 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA)--The Ministry of the Interior, formed in the first days of freedom, became the striking force of the revolution, one of the armed detachments of proletarian dictatorship for the defence of the people's rule and the socialist acquisitions, declared today the minister of the interior of Bulgaria, Mr Dimiter Stoyanov, at a solemn meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of the formation of the ministry. The meeting was attended by members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries of the CC, members of the government, representatives of the Sofia public and officers of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Defence.

Dealing with the favourable effect which the April Plenary session of the CC of the BCP of 1956 had on the work of the services of the Ministry of the Interior, Mr Stoyanov pointed out that the decisions of the plenary session had strengthened and deepened the ties of these organs with the working people, had expanded the public principle and had given wide scope to the initiative and creativity of the cadres and had enriched the content, meaning and character of their functions performed by them.

An irrevocable law in the work of the services of the Ministry of the Interior are the direct and concrete leadership by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the constant narrow link with the people, Mr Stoyanov said.

Further on in his speech the minister of the interior dwelt with the work of the State Security Service. He pointed out that the growing aspirations and the attempts of the most reactionary imperialist circles for intelligence penetration, for sharpening the ideological struggle and the particular place they give to Bulgaria in their strategy and tactics, require high vigilance, purposeful, active and energetic exposure and frustration of all their actions.

Mr Stoyanov spoke also about the still greater opportunities created for the constant increase of the successes in the struggle against negative phenomena, for the protection of the personality, honour, rights, freedoms and dignity of the citizens, for the establishment of a strong socialist public order.

The successes in combating crime in Bulgaria are determined by the consolidation and development of the new social relations, socialist democracy and social management. An active, principled and just struggle is being waged in Bulgaria against negative manifestations and phenomena. The strictest observance of socialist legality is an unswerving and fundamental principle in the work of the service of the Ministry of the Interior, he said.

In conclusion Mr Stoyanov pointed out that the rich experience of the services of the KGB and the Ministry of the Interior of the Soviet Union are an inexhaustible source of knowledge and professional training for the services of the Bulgarian Ministry of the Interior. The fraternal friendship and cooperation with the service of security and internal order of the other socialist countries are expanding and deepening all the time, the minister said.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

AU141100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Comrade Todor Zhivkov's interview for RUDE PRAVO; the friendship between Bulgaria and the CSSR is lasting and unshakable"; place and date of interview not specified]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, has granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO in connection with his forthcoming official, friendly visit to the CSSR. We carry its full text:

Question: Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, you are coming shortly after the Bulgarian People's Republic--and along with it also the working people of our country--commemorated the 35th anniversary of the historical days when Bulgaria embarked on the path of socialism, on the path of a powerful and all-round development. What are the main results the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian working people have achieved on this path?

Answer: It is true that the festive excitement surrounding the solemn celebrations of the socialist revolution of 9 September and the joy over the evaluations of the past 35 years, which have changed from the very foundations the traits of our ancient Slavic homeland--Bulgaria--have not yet passed. The 9 September is the culmination of the country's 1,300-year-long history. I am happy to be able to share the joy in this assessment with our brother and ally--the Czechoslovak people.

The people of Bulgaria have fulfilled the bequest of their great son Georgi Dimitrov and achieved in three and a half decades what took other countries centuries of development to accomplish. Not a trace is left of bourgeois Bulgaria--a backward agricultural country, which held the next to the last place among the European countries. Today the Bulgarian People's Republic is a developed industrial-agricultural country with advanced industry; with modern, highly concentrated and productive agriculture; with a large scientific-technical potential and flourishing socialist culture and arts.

Our industry has been built virtually within 35 years of socialist construction. I would not like to compare our present with the pre-war year 1939 because the figures would seem incredible. Our industrial production in 1978 was 67 times higher than in 1939, today it takes only 4 days to produce the same volume as in all of 1939.

This is why I shall illustrate our development by citing some figures from the last few years. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, basic assets worth almost 16 billion leva were implemented. The per capita national income in 1978 was 1,618 leva higher than in 1975. It is particularly important that this increase was achieved fully by means of increased social productivity of labor, which continues to grow at a rapid, even rate.

Industry has been consolidated as the leading sector of the national economy. I will add two more figures: In the last 3 years the ratio between industrial and agricultural production has changed from 81 to 19 to 84 to 16. The features of our industry are today being determined by such sectors, bearers of technological progress, as engineering, chemistry, electronics and power engineering.

One of the greatest successes in the last 35 years of people's power is the shaping of a new socialist personality. Socialism has created not only what is a powerful material-technical base, considering our size, and a flourishing spiritual culture but also new socialist relationships, a new socialist way of life and a new man with socialist awareness and upbringing. The democratisation of our society is being expanded and perfected.

The main result of the socialist revolution of 9 September is the building of real socialism in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Our socialist homeland is a dignified member of the world socialist community, a country with great international authority, and a sought-for partner for nearby and distant countries. The Bulgarian people are now successfully implementing the party's program for building an advanced socialist society. Under the leadership of the BCP, the working people are investing their skills and strength so as to fulfill the resolutions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference, to consistently implement the strategic course elaborated by the congress concerning high efficiency and high quality in all spheres of life.

These are, briefly said, the characteristics of the main results of the past three and a half decade path of socialist construction, a path on which it was necessary to overcome many obstacles, difficulties and even some mistakes not only of an objective but also a subjective nature.

Our socialist development confront us, at the same time, with ever new problems that must be solved. These problems are born as a result of our high ideals and efforts for the well-being of man but, of course, also as a result of present world developments. Our economy is a planned economy, it is a socialist economy. However, we are no isolated island in this world, are taking part in the international division of labor and this is why we have to take into account some phenomena and trends in the economies of the capitalist countries.

Our successes are the fruit of the heroic work of the Bulgarian people, of the correct policy of the recognized leading force of our society--the BCP--and of the unshakable unity between the people and the party, forged in the struggle against fascism and capitalism.

The successes are also the fruit of the invaluable aid of the great Soviet country, of the cooperation and mutual assistance of the fraternal socialist states and of the international communist movement and all revolutionary forces throughout the world.

Question: The Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples are linked by long-standing, great traditions of friendship and joint struggle for socialism. How do you assess what we have achieved in mutual relations?

Answer: Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship is firm and sincere. It has a long history. It is linked with the jointly shed blood in the struggle of the workers class and the peoples of our countries for national independence and social justice, in the struggle against fascism. We are like brothers bound by blood because our language, habits and traditions are closely related. Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship has withstood hard tests, it has survived tests of loyalty and fraternity. Its main strength and granite foundation lie in our joint ideology--Marxism-Leninism; in the unity of our goals and efforts. The people of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are linked by the joint struggle for the construction of socialism and communism, by the common belonging to the world socialist system and by the joint indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and the peoples of other socialist countries.

The liberation of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia from fascism and capitalism gave unprecedented scope to the all-round development of mutual relations. Bulgarian-Czechoslovak ties and Bulgarian-Czechoslovak fraternity were sealed with the signatures of the great sons of our peoples--Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald--in the first treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, concluded in 1948.

The agreement was renewed in 1968 and provides the firm base for the further development of our fraternity and our ties of alliance. Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations are becoming stronger each year and are playing an ever increasing role in the successful construction of an advanced socialist society in our countries.

Our regular meetings with Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR president, an outstanding figure of the international workers and communist movement, great friend of the Bulgarian people and my personal friend, are of great importance for the development of mutual relations and cooperation. We highly value these meetings and their results. The meetings between representatives of our governments and between the ministers of foreign affairs of both countries also contribute to the intensification of our cooperation. Regular and useful contacts are also being maintained between the parliaments, between social and mass organizations in the sphere of culture and science, between individual regions and so forth.

Close cooperation between the BCP and CPCZ, between the central committees of the two parties, is a real contribution to the development and consolidation of fraternal relations. They regularly exchange experiences and views concerning various sheres of party work and exchange delegations and working teams. All this supports our unity and deepens mutually useful cooperation.

There are many visible and invisible threads forming the web of cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. However, the fertile soil on which our fraternity and friendship were born--Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--are providing ever new opportunities for deepening Bulgarian-Czechoslovak cooperation.

Question: Economic cooperation between fraternal socialist countries contributes to their all-round development. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are cooperating closely in CEMA. How do you evaluate the results and prospects of our mutual economic cooperation?

Answer: In their mutual relations Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are devoting great attention to economic cooperation. The foundations of planned economic cooperation were laid in 1948 with the signing of the first trade agreement.

The exchange of goods within the framework of CEMA is the basic content of our economic relations, our cooperation also includes new areas, in particular after the adoption of the Comprehensive CEMA Program of Socialist Integration. What matters is no longer merely the expansion of commercial ties but the search for new, higher forms of cooperation, integration on the basis of production specilization and cooperation. This is the focus of attention of our party and government organs and of the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Much has already been achieved in this area and a total of 21 bilateral agreements on specilization and cooperation in production have been concluded. In economic relations between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the CSSR an important place is held by bilateral scientific-technical cooperation. The existing possibilities for economic and scientific-technical cooperation are far from exhausted at present.

I would like to stress that the steadily expanding economic potentials of the two countries, the comprehensive and the target CEMA programs open up very good prospects for the further intensification of our economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They will be implemented on the firm base of already signed interstate documents, in coordinating our national economic plans. Great and complicated work is ahead of us in this sphere.

I would like to express the conviction that the forthcoming talks with Comrade Gustav Husak and other CSSR state and party representatives will give a new impetus to the advancement of fruitful relations between our fraternal parties, countries and nations, will enrich our cooperation and fill it with new, high-quality contents. That is in the interests of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak peoples, in the interest of strengthening the world socialist system and in the interest of peace and cooperation among nations.

Question: Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are a firm part of the Warsaw Pact and are contributing actively to the consolidation of peace and security of nations. In what do you see the main contribution of the Bulgarian People's Republic to this joint endeavor?

Answer: The Bulgarian People's Republic is conducting a consistent, constructive foreign policy, built on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. In the closest possible friendship and fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, our country is taking an active part in restructuring international relations. This, above all, explains the growing authority of Bulgaria in the Balkans and in Europe, as well as in other parts of the world.

The unity and cooperation of the countries of the socialist system multiply manifold the possibilities of each of them and make their initiative and efforts much more effective. We are insuring close and all-round coordination with the members of the Warsaw Pact on bilateral and multilateral bases. We are regularly taking part in the meetings and talks with leading party and state representatives of the member states of the Warsaw Pact.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is the co-author of many proposals that are being drawn up within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization. The adopted documents, which outline the main directions of our efforts for the consolidation of peace and security in the world, are the focus of attention of the Bulgarian People's Republic's foreign policy. In this manner we are taking a most active part in the shaping and in materialization of the foreign political course of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

The intensification of detente and its transformation into an all-inclusive and irreversible process is the main task today. This requires effective measures for halting the arms race and for making the gradual transition to real disarmament.

The signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms SALT II is an important step on this road. Our people highly value the efforts of the USSR and the great personal contribution of Comrade Leonid Iliych Brezhnev to achieving this agreement. We hope that political foresight will prevail and that the United States, too, will ratify the treaty.

In keeping with its possibilities, the Bulgarian People's Republic is contributing to the joint efforts of the fraternal socialist countries for the elimination of wars from the life of mankind, for the liquidation of plans aimed at further armament.

At negotiations in the UN and its specialized organizations, at the disarmament committee in Geneva and at the Vienna talks on the reduction of military forces and armaments in central Europe, Bulgarian representatives are guided by the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states of November 1978. We are doing everything for the implementation of the proposals put forward recently by the committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the fraternal countries. Particularly important is the proposal to conclude a treaty among countries that took part in the all-European conference not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against the other, as well as the proposal to convene a conference on political level--attended by the European countries, the United States and Canada--to assess questions of consolidating confidence and reducing military forces confronting each other in Europe.

For us the spirit of Helsinki means to continue our efforts aimed at the implementation of agreements concluded in the Finnish capital. The Bulgarian People's Republic expects that the forthcoming meeting of representatives of participants in the all-European conference in Madrid will begin a new stage in the process of detente in Europe and in the world.

By its active, constructive peace policy in the Balkans, the Bulgarian People's Republic strives to make this part of the European Continent into a region of good-neighborly relations, understanding and cooperation. This policy is not subject to fluctuations [neni konjunkturalna]. This corresponds to the interests of the nations of the Balkans and we will pursue it consistently and unswervingly in the future, just as until now.

In conclusion, allow me to make use of this opportunity and to convey, through RUDE PRAVO, to the fraternal Czechoslovak people most cordial wishes of good health, happiness and contentment and to wish them, at the same time, new successes in fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in building an advanced socialist society in your beautiful homeland.

HUSAK TOASTS ZHIVKOV AT PRAGUE RECEPTION 12 SEPTEMBER

AU151110 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Toast by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at a reception given by CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR president and CSSR Government in honor of the party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle on 12 September]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Bulgarian comrades and friends, men and women comrades, esteemed guests: I am glad to be able to once again most cordially welcome here at Prague Castle, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the government, on behalf of all Czechoslovak people and also on my own behalf the party and state delegation of fraternal Bulgaria, led by our good friend Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

From the very first moment of your stay in our fatherland, we have had further convincing testimony that the relations of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship and alliance are today yet firmer and more comprehensive than ever before. This was also proved by today's ardent welcome prepared for you, dear comrades, by the working people of our capital. The firm friendship between our parties, states and nations continues the rich progressive traditions of the nation-liberation and class struggles of the people of our countries, struggles that today have culminated in the common efforts aimed at the further development of the socialist system and in the fight for the cause of progress and peace in the world. These relations are developing on the asserted foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in firm alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

We very much like to recall our visit to your beautiful hospitable country 4 years ago, and our meeting with the honest, diligent Bulgarian people, the ardent welcome, the sincere sympathies and interest in our country, in the life of Czechoslovak working people and in the results of our work that accompanied us on every step. We had the opportunity to convince ourselves of the great successes that are being achieved by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the BCP, on the road of their country's socialist construction. These successes evoke the sincere feelings of happiness among all the friends of People's Bulgaria. They testify to the devoted work and creative efforts of the Bulgarian people, to the party's correct policy, to the trust and great support granted to the party's policy by the Bulgarian working people.

The talks we have started today have proved again that we can speak with full right about the all-round Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation being a living, constantly developing and strengthening organism, permeating practically all spheres of the social life of our states. This benefits the people of our countries and simultaneously this is also our common contribution to the consolidation of unity and the development of cooperation of the community of socialist countries. Dear Bulgarian friends, we are convinced that your visit will further consolidate the ties of fraternal friendship of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

You will have the opportunity to convince yourselves of the sincere sentiments harbored by Czechoslovakia's peoples for the fraternal Bulgarian people and to acquaint yourselves with the results of the devoted efforts of Czechoslovakia's working people in the implementation of the program of the 15th congress of our party. Permit me to offer a toast to the further successes of the fraternal BCP, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian people in the development of the socialist society!

To the friendship, alliance and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria!

To the fraternity and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community!

To the further successes of socialism and peace!

I toast the health of our sincere friend, well-tested fighter for the happy life of the Bulgarian people, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the health of all our dear Bulgarian guests!

Your health, dear comrades!

Zhivkov Toast

AU151115 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, at the reception given in his honor on 12 September in Prague]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak, esteemed Comrade Strougal, men and women comrades: We have just heard the sincere words of Comrade Gustav Husak about all the conditions of fraternal unity which exist between our peoples, our parties and our socialist states. The Bulgarian-Czechoslovak fraternity is also the historic result of the thousand-year-old contacts of past generations, the best representatives of which persistently strove to see their descendants happy, free, spiritually mature and holding a dignified place in mankind's vanguard.

After many centuries of sufferings and sacrifices, our peoples are standing today in the first ranks of the builders of a new civilization, in which all the values of the past have their place and in which the laws of social justice, of real humanism and a peace-loving attitude are established.

I cordially thank you for the good words about the BCP, about socialist Bulgaria, about the Bulgarian people--builders of socialism. I thank you for the invitation to visit your country. I thank you for the ardent welcome accorded to our party and state delegation in your country.

The unchangeable quality of friendship, both between individuals and between nations, is mutuality. The path of our friendship always led in two directions--from Bulgaria to Czechoslovakia, but also from Czechoslovakia to Bulgaria. On this path millions of the builders of socialism in both our countries are constantly meeting. And these meetings are the original foundation of our present meeting as the leading figures of our two parties and states. We know from our ancient and recent history that all treaties remain a mere piece of paper if they do not anchor common friendship mutual cooperation and mutual assistance, and the common interests of the people. Happily it is not only the governments that are joining nations with the aid of treaties, it is also the free nations that are instructing their governments to consolidate natural relations and the common desires of the nation.

Our all-round mutuality is woven from innumerable threads of cooperation in all spheres--in the economic, political, military defense, cultural and creative spheres. This is everyday work carried out in your country and ours with the common efforts of Bulgarians, Czechs and Slovaks.

In our first talks today we have stated that all-round cooperation between us is successfully developing. The program of expanding and enriching Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations, which we have jointly set up during Comrade Husak's visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in January 1975, is being carried out. Naturally, it is necessary to underscore the deepening cooperation between our communist parties and their central committees, too. We have noted with gratification the feasibility of several prerequisites for expanding cooperation between us in almost all spheres and also the existence of still unused possibilities. It depends on us, members of Bulgarian and Czechoslovak authoritative bodies, to make these possibilities come to life. And this is also in the interests of the Bulgarian and of the Czechoslovak people, as well as of the socialist community.

Men and women comrades, friends: We Bulgarians are sincerely happy about your successes, achieved in building the developed socialist society. These successes are the undeniable results of the CPCZ Central Committee session in April 1969. Likewise, we, too, are finding stimuli for our own successes in the April 1956 session of our party. This concurrence of the April sessions' actions is surely no coincidence; but neither is the fruit of this magnificent spring month coincidental, as expressed in the realistic socialist life of our peoples.

The successes achieved in the last 10 years in all spheres of life in the CSSR show once again the lasting April freshness of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of socialist internationalism, of the unity with the entire socialist community headed by our common loyal friend and brother--the Soviet Union. And here we must underscore the activities and merits of Comrade Gustav Husak, this outstanding leading figure of the CSSR and of the party of Czechoslovak communists, who enjoys great authority. His name and activity evoke respect and trust among all people in the world, who have socialism and the peaceful cooperation among the peoples at heart.

Dear Czechoslovak friends, our meeting and the talks on Czechoslovak soil fill us with further optimism and the conviction that our common cause is correct, and also with a further certainty about the inevitability of the victory of our communist ideals.

That is why I toast the hundred-year-old and indestructible Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship!

To the new successes of the fraternal peoples of Socialist Czechoslovakia!

To our socialist unity!

To peace and peaceful cooperation among the peoples!

Your health, Comrade Husak!

Your health, Comrade Strougal!

The health of all those present!

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: NO USSR BRIGADE ON CUBA

AU141440 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky article: "A Screen That Stinks, But Covers Nothing"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Were it not a matter of the basic problems of the present world and one concerning the actions of the most powerful Western state, one could call the entire affair a curiosity. The way in which significant, high and highest U.S. representatives started and brought to high speed the affair concerning the alleged presence of a "Soviet brigade" in Cuba evokes surprise not only in Europe but also in the U.S. itself.

The motives here are obvious; but the idea itself and its implementation indisputably evoke certain doubts about the qualifications of its authors and bearers. In an endeavor to collect arguments against the country hosting the sixth conference of nonalined countries and to influence this conference in the negative sense, U.S. propaganda has searched even the darkest corners of its storerooms of slander and mobilized everything, including means that are hopelessly obsolete and compromised.

The claim about a "large Soviet military unit" in Cuba quite obviously comes from these sources. It was meant unambiguously to serve as "proof" that Cuba "does not belong" among the nonalined countries TO CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE THAT WOULD WEAKEN THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST NATURE OF THE LARGE ASSEMBLY IN HAVANA.

This "argument" is below standard by itself, and the materialization of the campaign built on it is even weaker. U.S. official sources have been even incapable of agreeing on the most basic statement which they have attempted to foist on the world public. Thus we first heard that the alleged "Soviet brigade" had been shifted only lately to Cuba, and immediately after that other officials announced that the unit in question "has been there for a long time," and even "for many years," and in order to evade in advance the question why they had started such a clamor concerning this alleged unit particularly now, during these days, they criticized the CIA's inefficiency, since--they said--the CIA had overlooked the unit's presence in Cuba and noticed it only now.

True, on this occasion they announced that in the last few months the United States had restarted the flights of spy planes over Cuba. IN THIS CONNECTION THE ENTIRE SENSATION CONCERNING THE SO-CALLED "SOVIET BRIGADE IN CUBA" LOOKS LIKE A BELATED ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THIS DECISION, WHICH HAS NO JUSTIFICATION.

But several figures in the United States did not consider this attack against Cuba and the nonalined movement by means of an imaginary brigade sufficient. They IMMEDIATELY EXPANDED IT TO INCLUDE THE PROCESS OF RATIFICATION OF THE SOVIET-U.S. SALT II TREATY ON THE LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS IN THE U.S. SENATE.

We were witness to the attempts not to resume the U.S. Senate debate on the treaty. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, hastened to declare that the treaty would not be ratified as long as the Soviet Union does not withdraw its units from Cuba." Secretary of State Cyrus Vance stressed that, in the U.S. Government's opinion, the Senate negotiations on the SALT II treaty should continue, but he, too, joined the clamor about the "Soviet unit in Cuba, armed with tanks and guns." President Carter declared on television that "the presence of a Soviet military brigade in Cuba is a very grave matter." He spoke of its "inadmissibility" and of the "resolute and firm stand of the United States."

Such similar stances were ridiculed by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in a commentary, even though this daily accepts the official Washington claim [tvrdenie] about the presence of an alleged "Soviet brigade" in Cuba. The daily stated that even the wildest imagination could not regard 3,000 men, whether with tanks and guns or without them, as a direct threat to U.S. security. Moreover, the commentator stressed that the presence of Soviet units in Cuba would not contradict Soviet-U.S. agreements and that Cuba, as a sovereign state, is entitled to invite whomever it wants, tanks and guns included.

An article published this Tuesday [11 September] by the Soviet PRAVDA stresses that a training center has existed for 17 years in Cuba, where Soviet military personnel help the Cuban soldiers to master Soviet military technology--part of the Cuban Army's equipment. Neither the number nor the function of this Soviet personnel has changed in all these years. All claims about the arrival of "organized Soviet military formations" in Cuba are in no way justified.

Thus we have nothing but the product of a propaganda machine that was meant to fulfill aims that can be precisely defined. As far as the SALT II is concerned, it has been obvious already for some time that the military-industrial complex of the United States is striving to make the process of its ratification by the Senate as difficult as possible and to make use of it to push through a rapid increase of armament in those spheres that are not limited by the new treaty. The military-industrial complex is pushing all NATO member states toward the same dangerous policy; reports on new armament plans are coming from these states one after another.

THE CLAMOR AROUND THE ALLEGED "SOVIET BRIGADE" IN CUBA IS AN EMBARRASSING SEARCH FOR ARGUMENTS FOR THIS POLICY--A SMOKESCREEN THAT IS TO CONCEAL ITS TRUE ANTIPEACE SUBSTANCE. THIS SMOKE STINKS INTENSELY, BUT OTHERWISE IT IS PITIFULLY THIN, AND WILL CONCEAL NOTHING.

BACKGROUND OF CAMPAIGN ON 'SOVIET BRIGADE IN CUBA' NOTED

AU141505 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "We Comment": "The Background of a Campaign"]

[Text] The article of the Soviet paper PRAVDA that we are publishing in this issue convincingly shows that the campaign about the "Soviet brigade in Cuba" (we wrote about it on 5 September) conceals dangerous fabricated claims that were meant to poison the international atmosphere, aggravate Soviet-American relations, discredit Cuba, weaken its position at the conference of nonalined states and make the ratification of the SALT II treaty more difficult.

Why have the mills of anti-Soviet propaganda been speeded up to such a degree? Undoubtedly in order to poison the international relations that are at present hopefully developing, and also in order to enable the American Government to justify the astronomical figures of the military budget. It remains an undeniable fact that the United States is spending more than all other states in the world on armaments. Its 1980 military budget will reach the record amount of $138.2 billion. In the decade 1966-76 a total of $1,200 billion was spent on the military in the United States, and this astronomical figure does not even include all military expenditures. In this situation, and faced by the crisis the American society is now experiencing, the American propaganda had to find some "reasons," it had to dream up a "Soviet danger" to justify to the American people why such a considerable part of the American national income, unprecedented in the U.S. history, is unproductively being spent for armament. But the United States is not in danger f[illegible] anybody. Likewise, the claim that the Soviet Union is increasing its armaments and its military budget is not true. It is an undeniable fact that the Soviet military budget has remained unchanged for a number of years and that the armed forces of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states merely serve the purpose of defending the socialist community.

The unrestrained claims about a "Soviet military threat" are no coincidence, even from the viewpoint of the present situation in Western Europe. They are meant to influence the stances of the West European allies of the United States, the NATO member countries on which the United States is exerting strong political pressure to make them increase the amounts set aside for the military and to permit the placement of a new generation of nuclear weapons and their carriers on their territories.

But the present anti-Soviet campaign gives rise to a number of questions. Why did the United States resort to it exactly now and why have even the top U.S. political representatives, including President Carter, lent themselves to it? Carter even stated on American television that "the presence of a military brigade in Cuba is a very grave matter and this status quo is unacceptable." The President added that the United States must allegedly reply to this with a "resolute and firm stand."

Reply to what? Surely President Carter--on whose table the most top-secret reports accumulate, including reports acquired through satelite and air reconnaisance--knows precisely that there is no Soviet brigade in Cuba and that, as regards the Soviet military personnel that are in Cuba at the request of this country's government and fully in keeping with the norms of international law--these personnel belong to the training center, training Cuban soldiers in handling the military equipment in the Cuban Army. Both in terms of numbers and of organization, this is not a military unit--and it is even less a threat to U.S. security, as the American representatives are claiming. But what is a fact is that there is an American military base in Cuba, with a military organization and equipped with destructive weapons, which represents a grave threat to Cuba, as well as to peace in this area.

It is staggering that such a number of American official representatives, senators, cabinet members--and even President Carter--are sharing in this egregious campaign, which has been standing on feet of clay from the very beginning. The President should not be so amenable to the extreme rightwing circles, which recently have stepped up their attacks against SALT II and which are striving to prevent the ratification of the treaty, because SALT II is one of the main items in his election program and the overwhelming majority of the American public wishes the treaty to be ratified. Surely the Washington hawks and the 1,678 retired American generals who have taken a stand against SALT II in an open letter to Carter, surely they do not represent America. Or does President Carter want--by a naneuvering which contradicts all and any political ethics--first to win the votes of these, and then of those? Does he perhaps want, by pretentious statements, to divert the attention from the fact that most of his 700 preelection promises have remained unfulfilled? What will decide the future presidential elections will be deeds. As soon as Carter came to occupy the U.S. Presidency, the American voters began to judge him according to other criteria than his proclaimed political moralism, so typical in his preelection campaign. They judge him according to his inability to halt the drop in the value of the dollar or to solve the energy problems, inflation and unemployment; they judge him by the fact that the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty to which he has linked his personal prestige, has aggravated prospects for a real peace in that area. They will also judge him according to whether the SALT II treaty, which he signed, will be implemented.

The paper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE recently reflected about the balance sheet concerning James Carter's presidency. It wrote: "It is a slender balance sheet." It is necessary to agree with this assessment. Of course, it is unwise to place the prestige of the presidential office into the services of dubious campaigns as the one on "the Soviet brigade in Cuba." This cannot improve the President's balance sheet; on the contrary, it can merely aggravate it.

'POSITIVE RESULTS' VIEWED FROM NONALINED SUMMIT

AU151622 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Nonalined Movement Is Strengthened"]

[Excerpt] The nonalined conference in Havana--the conference of a movement whose members are states with different social systems, large and small states, as well as countries holding various views--was, obviously, not without problems or differences. It has, however, yielded positive results which were not achieved without a battle of opinions, without an encounter between forces that are on the side of progress and those on the other side. [paragraph continues]

This was obvious during the preparations for the conference, and during its entire course and it more than once complicated matters. However, despite all the reactionary forces' attempts, the conference fulfilled its task. The conference ended on a clear and uncompromising anti-imperialist note supporting the efforts aimed at reducing military tension--efforts headed by the countries of the socialist community.

The dark plans of imperialism in trying to prevent the conference from being held in the Cuban capital did not succeed, although a strange coalition of subversive forces plotted against the conference being held there. The extremely shameless attempts of the United States in using diplomatic action to influence the main document's contents were not a coincidence; Washington's heavy pressure on small but courageous Grenada, and on its prime minister not to go to Havana, was not a coincidence. And the fact that a slanderous campaign, designed to discredit Cuba, got underway in the United States just prior to the opening of the conference was also not a coincidence. How silly and illiterate these calculations were was shown by the fact that in a special resolution the conference rejected this dirty campaign against Cuba. The United States, as well as other forces who committed themselves in this respect, wanted to isolate Cuba, but they only isolated themselves. The conference completely condemned U.S. imperialism, and sharply, uncompromisingly and literally many times condemned Washington's blatant hypocrisy in the human rights issue.

HAVANA CONFERENCE REJECTS CAIRO'S MIDEAST ROLE

AU141529 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "Only One Bridge is Reliable"]

[Excerpts] Havana has once again mercilessly shown that the Cairo "birdcall"--and not only that--is luring people to a wrong bridge, a bridge from which one can only reach the abyss of a new war, and that the path leading from it does not lead to a just peace. It was not a simple thing to uncover this false path. There were those who had let themselves become charmed by the heart-rending call of the Egyptian delegation [in Havana] particularly if it was colored by heckling against the Soviet Union, the Palestinian national liberation movement, Cuba and so forth, which was so impressive for the reaction. There was enough of those who had already come to Havana "prepared" above all by "injections" of North American capital. But facts and truth cannot be drowned in a flood of words. When those who suffer most from the consequences of Israeli aggression and whose wounds have been even more exacerbated by the Camp David line, that is the Palestinians, had their say--nobody could remain indifferent. Solidarity with the Arabs and, particularly the Palestinians, who are being subjected to humiliation, was manifested in Havana with such strength that in the end the Egyptian regime could merely find strength only for vague protests, which petered out under the wave of indignation.

It is clear that the so-called administrative autonomy which is being negotiated by the representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States, would yield nothing but the establishment of a regime of Bantustans, which the world knows well from the Republic of South Africa. Israel is unwilling to agree even to cosmetic adjustments, which would establish for the United States and bourgeois propaganda at least some leeway for an attempt to defend the Camp David line. Why should Tel Aviv do this? Apart from sporadic verbal reminders and polemics, Washington has so far done nothing to really influence (and it has the financial, military, economic and political means to do so), the aggressive and unacceptable racist Zionist attitudes of the Israeli ruling circles.

Washington's words and deeds--these are certainly important factors. However, despite the undeniable strength of U.S. imperialism, which must not be underrated in any way, the fate of the world today is no longer determined in the White House and its environs. And regardless of how complicated the situation in the Middle East is, the negotiations of the nonalined movement in Havana and the isolation, fruitlessness and at the same time, from the military viewpoint, dangerous nature of the Camp David line (the forming of a new military axis against the national-liberation movement in the Arab world and in Africa) are mobilizing the progressive and realistic strata of the world public, as well as government circles to find the right bridge over which one could cross to secure and peaceful regions and spheres [sfery] in the Middle East.

RUDE PRAVO ON SENATOR CHURCH'S POLITICAL ETHICS 'DEMAGOGY'

AU172200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Notes": "Somersault Logic"]

[Text] Senator Church, whose claims about a "Soviet brigade in Cuba that is threatening the United States" has started an anti-Soviet campaign of unprecedented dimensions, and has now received a slap in the face. And he has received it from, for him, quite unexpected ranks. The slap was delivered by his colleague McGovern, who has now issued a statement in which he said that Frank Church's course is, to say the least, peculiar. "How can the United States claim that it has the right to deploy a half million U.S. soldiers all over the world, while the Soviets on the other hand may not send their soldiers to Cuba," McGovern said. He is quite right in asking that, even though one must also remark in connection with his question that the Soviet training center has been in Cuba these many years, and at the wish of the Cuban Government, whereas the American Guantanamo base, with its several thousand soldiers armed to the teeth, is on the territory of the very same state against the will of the Cuban people. It is sufficiently well known that the United States had foisted the base on the former Cuban satellite regime by force. That is how it is.

However, Senator Church's somersault--the New York TIMES wrote about him that "he has changed from a political liberal to a promoter of the hard line" and he is also constantly helping keep the campaign alive--is not quite coincidental, it even shows a certain amount of logic. Wherein? Church's egregious accusations saw the light of day for the first time during the Senator's trip to Idaho. In that state the Senator wants to run for election again; but that has one drawback. Lately the extremely rightwing circles there have mercilessly drawn a bead on him. He is, they say, not sharp enough. Thus the senator did his best; what he sent out into the world was meant to shut the mouths of the senator's critics and surround him with a halo of a "sharp lad."

From the viewpoint of future U.S. elections Church's declarations can, perhaps, have a certain, even if distorted, logic. Judged by the criteria of truth they cannot hold water. From the viewpoint of political morale they are a truly model example of the demagogy of one of the leading American politicians. But above all, and in the first place, they are a classic example of the demagogy of the ruling system. And this is the most instructive aspect of this entire anticommunist campaign.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S DEATH

AU142105 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium general secretary and CSSR president, sent the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Workers Party Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola the following telegram of condolences on the death of Antonio Agostinho Neto, MPLA-Workers Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

"With deep sorrow we have received the news of the death of Comrade Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, MPLA-Workers Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

"In losing him, both the Angolan people and the entire international revolutionary movement have lost one of their best sons, an outstanding politician and a tireless fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples. The glorious history of the MPLA's anti-imperialist and anticolonial struggle and its embarcation on the road of socialist orientation will remain inseparably bound to his name. Our people will always esteem Comrade Neto as Czechoslovakia's good friend, a firm revolutionary and internationalist.

"Permit me in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all working people of our country, as well as in my own name to express to you and to all Angolan people the deepest commiseration over this painful loss. Honor to his imperishable memory."

ROMANIA'S BURTICA ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD171022 Prague CTK in English 0855 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Romanian Deputy Premier and Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtica arrived here on Monday to discuss further development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Cornel Burtica will also visit the international engineering trade fair in Brno.

STROUGAL RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S NEDELJKOVIC

LD172016 Prague CTK in English 1819 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Bogoljub Nedeljkovic in Prague on Monday.

In a discussion they appreciated the all-round progress in mutual relations and stressed their interest in their strengthening.

It was stressed that it is necessary to extend the conditions for further political and economic co-operation, mainly as regards cooperation and specialization in production, one of the most important factors in raising mutual trade.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES CEMA'S FADEYEV

LD180000 Prague CTK in English 1812 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Monday Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Nikolay Fadeyev, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed further development of the socialist economic integration and tasks connected with the preparation of the 34th CMEA session to be held here next year.

Fadeyev Departure

LD180004 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), has ended his working visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home on Monday night.

Nilolay Fadeyev was seen off at the airport by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier and Czechoslovakia's permanent delegate to the CMEA, and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S ICELAND VISIT

LD180000 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Reykjavik--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Benedikt Grondal of Iceland on Monday highly appreciated the fact that detente is the underlying tendency in international relations and simultaneously the only sensible alternative of world development.

They stressed that the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Vienna and the signing of the SALT II treaty are a valuable stimulus for strengthening the fruitful dialogue between states having different social systems, promoting the process of detente and carrying out the policy of peace, security and cooperation.

On the second day of Bohuslav Chnoupek's official visit to Iceland the two ministers discussed a broad range of bilateral and multilateral issues and voiced the interest of their countries to promote their all-round relations. [words indistinct] Icelandic economic, commercial and cultural cooperation, and extending contacts between the capital cities of the two states, especially in culture and education.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC SEMINAR CONCLUDES

AU172212 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Support for Peace Efforts"]

[Text] Dolny Smokovec, CTK--The 2-day international seminar of the Berlin conference of European Catholics, which was coorganized by Pacem in Terris and the Association of Catholic clergy in the CSSR, concluded yesterday [13 September] in the High Tatra. Representatives of 14 European countries attending the seminar supported in their papers, as well as in the discussion, the topical idea of the present struggle for international detente in the world and they assessed the Catholics' role in it. [paragraph continues]

The concluding memorandum was in keeping with the main topic of the seminar: Apart from other things, the participants expressed in it their support for the SALT II treaty, voiced their expectation that it would be fully ratified by the U.S. Congress and condemned the armament race. They also stressed that they expect the Madrid conference to advance security matters in Europe in connection with international detente, in the same way that the Berlin Conference of European Catholics had welcomed the final Helsinki document. In concluding the seminar its participants sent Pope John Paul II a telegram in which they welcome his trip to the United Nations and express the hope that on UN territory he will support the joint desires of all people of good will for peace.

DEPUTY PREMIER SIMON OPENS BRNO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

LD121106 Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Brno--The importance of international economic cooperation and scientific-technical relations for the development of peaceful cooperation of all states, regardless of social systems, was stressed here on Tuesday by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon when he opened the 21st International Engineering Fair.

He spoke of Czechoslovakia's engineering industry which gives priority to the development and production of machinery and equipment for the fuels and energy base, the chemical and food industries, agriculture, transport, textile and footwear industries, as well as to progressive machine tools, electrical and electronic equipment, computer technology, automation, etc.

Czechoslovakia imports machinery and equipment mainly within the framework of specialization and cooperation and on the basis of long-term agreements with CMEA member countries, but welcomes expansion of economic, scientific-technical and commercial cooperation and of the international division of labour also with all other countries, Deputy Premier Simon said.

Czechoslovakia seeks elimination of obstacles in foreign trade, and is opposed to any trade and economic discrimination between countries with different social systems, he stressed.

"We seek development and stabilization of our economic relations with advanced industrial countries. It is especially in engineering that we see possibilities of expanding exports and imports, and mutually advantageous cooperation in production."

On Czechoslovakia's cooperation with developing countries, Deputy Premier Simon said that Czechoslovakia is interested in participation in their industrialization programs, and that purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs, mutual supplies of materials, machinery and equipment, as well as consumer goods can create favourable conditions for long-term relations.

Jakes At Fair

LD171540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the international engineering trade fair in Brno today. He showed an interest in agricultural equipment and devoted particular attention to securing supplies of machinery and spare parts.

He was also concerned with insuring supplies of transport and aviation equipment for earth operations [as heard] and the construction industry. He pointed to the prospects for the manufacture of agricultural equipment and machines, and for cooperation and specialization, especially with the CEMA member countries. Comrade Jakes also showed an interest in the supplies of comprehensive lines for agricultural undertakings and discussed with representatives of economic production units and enterprises the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

FOJTIK STRESSES VIRTUES OF HARD WORK, ECONOMIES

LD172325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Special emphasis is placed on ideological work at present in organizing the forces of the party and society for an active and selfless fulfillment of the economic program laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress, party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik said here today.

Speaking at a meeting called by the party municipal committee in Prague he stressed the need to improve the efficiency and quality of work and strict economy. It is important to encourage all communists to be implacable to drawbacks in implementing the party line, to wage a principled struggle against abuses and irresponsibility. Going along this road means to strengthen the unity of the party and the people, the secretary told a meeting of ideological work and party education officials.

Comrade Fojtik also said that party education must contribute to strengthening the ideological and action unity of the party, and strengthen the ability of communists--whatever the branch of their employment--to fight for the implementation of the policy of the party and in all situations to defend its principles.

BRIEFS

ZINC DISCOVERY--CSSR geologists have struck a promising vein of zinc ore near Cinoved. They have also carried out "tens and hundreds" surveys searching for deposits of lead, copper, antimony, fluorite and wolfram. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 8 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

SLOVAK GRAIN PLAN FULFILLED--Slovak farmers fulfilled the state grain procurement plan by 100.04 percent on 10 September. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

HARVESTING IN CZECH LANDS--In the Czech Socialist Republic slightly more than 60,000 hectares of grain have not yet been reaped; half of his acreage is planted with oats, and slightly less than half by barley. Less than 90,000 tons, or 4.2 percent, of grain still remains to be procured for the state fund. There is less straw than envisaged, but its quality is good. Plowing for winter crops is lagging; and about 15 percent of sugar beet harvesting machinery has not yet been repaired. [Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

AID TO ETHIOPIA--On 11 September the CSSR red cross dispatched a shipment of medicines, medical supplies and milk powder in the amount of Kcs150,000 to Ethiopian citizens affected by the drought. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU131557 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Congratulatory cable signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Supreme Commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, on 5th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution]

[Text] To the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, Addis Ababa.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the GDR people and on my own behalf I convey to you, the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Ethiopian people the most cordial greetings and best wishes on the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The Ethiopian revolution, which ushered in a process of fundamental political and socio-economic transformations, represents a highlight in the history of your great country. With all our hearts we congratulate you and the Ethiopian people on the impressive successes achieved under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in a historically short span of time in implementing the revolution's worthy goals.

It fills us with deep satisfaction that the Ethiopian people, despite all machinations and attacks by internal and external enemies, have defended and consolidated their revolution's achievements. We are firmly convinced that in the future, too, they will forcefully repel all attacks by the counterrevolution and determinedly progress on the path taken 5 years ago.

Socialist Ethiopia has gained the respect and recognition of the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world by its anti-imperialist policy directed at securing peace, continuing the process of detente and disarmament and eliminating the last remnants of colonialism and racism.

From the very beginning the GDR has been standing unflinchingly on the side of socialist Ethiopia. I want to take this opportunity to assure you once again of the consistent continuation of our active solidaristic support for the revolution in your country. In the future, too, we will do all in our power to consolidate and deepen the close and trusting cooperation in the various fields for the benefit and well-being of our two states and peoples.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, please accept our best greetings and wishes for the further successful development of socialist Ethiopia as well as for your personal well-being.

With socialist greetings,

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUANDA; STOPH PAYS RESPECTS

LD171044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, (ADN correspondent)--The GDR party and state delegation to the official obsequies for Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, the late president of Angola and chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA], Monday.

It is headed by Willi Stoph, Sed Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The delegation was welcomed by Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo, and Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

Immediately after its arrival the GDR party and state delegation expressed its condolences. Willi Stoph and his entourage bowed their heads in respect before the deceased. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Willi Stoph expressed his deeply felt sympathy to the widow, Aria Eugenia Neto, and to close relatives.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN ECUADOR

LD172214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Quito--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, today on an official visit. He was welcomed at the airport by his counterpart, the foreign minister of Ecuador, Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, and other personages.

In short press statements, both ministers praised friendly relations between the two countries that had continually grown in cooperation.

Ecuadorean President's Meeting

LD172258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2200 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Quito--Jaime Roldos Aguilera, president of Ecuador, this afternoon received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Quito.

Oskar Fischer conveyed to the president cordial greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honekcer, which were cordially reciprocated by President Roldos. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations as well as international problems. Jaime Roldos said that the visit by the GDR foreign minister would be successful for both countries.

Also this afternoon Oskar Fischer also met Ecuadorean Vice President Dr Osvaldo Hurtado Larrerea and Foreign Minister Alfredo Preja Diezcanseco.

AXEN RECEIVES ZAMBIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD142210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen received in Berlin on Friday Dr Henry K. Matipa, member of the Central Committee and secretary for administration of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, for a friendly talk. The politicians dealt with questions of cooperation between the two parties. Hermann Axen paid tribute to Zambia's active contribution to liberating the peoples in the south of Africa who are still oppressed, and gave the assurance that the GDR will continue to give solidarity and aid to the peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and every form of racism.

Axen briefed the guest on the workers' initiatives in realizing the decisions of the ninth party congress and the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee, as well as in worthily preparing for the GDR's 30th anniversary. Dr H.K. Matipa stressed that the GDR has earned great respect as a friend and partner of the progressive states and liberation movements in Africa, and underlined Zambia's interest in the further development of relations and cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES PERUVIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD172050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and chairman of the SED Central Party Control Commission, received the chairman of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru (PSR), Leonidas Rodrigues, for a cordial talk today. During the comradely meeting they discussed experiences in creating the unity of the working class and all democratic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Erich Mueckenberger and Leonidas Rodrigues discussed ways to deepen relations between the SED and the PSR.

TU REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN BERLIN 12 SEPTEMBER

AU141116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Trade union representatives from 13 countries of Europe, Africa and Asia are participating in a 2-day meeting of the Commission for Postal Affairs and Telecommunication of the International Association of Civil Servants Trade Unions, which began in Berlin on Wednesday [12 September]. The participants in the meeting will discuss how the rights of women to work and equal rights are being implemented. The struggle for woman's emancipation is inseparably linked with the implementation of the rights of all working people, emphasized Louis Viennet (France), chairman of the commission.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON FRG MILITARY WHITE PAPER

AU131530 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 8-9 Sep 79 p 2 carries a 2,600-word comment by Col Dr Herbert Kruse on the sixth FRG white paper on military policy and the development of the Bundeswehr published on 4 September.

The author claims that the FRG is more and more allying itself with U.S. political strategy towards the Warsaw Pact states and taking a vague stance towards peace and detente, SALT II and MBFR while the armament programs and open power claims of FRG imperialism are presented in a clear, comprehensive and detailed manner. "Never before was the lie about the Soviet threat so massively used in a white paper of the FRG Government," the author says and claims that a purported superiority of the Warsaw Pact over NATO by 3 to 1 is construed with the help of juggling with figures in order to make the public believe in the Warsaw Pact's aggressive designs.

The author points to the fact that the USSR had been forced by NATO's stepped-up armaments to increase its defense efforts so as to avert the danger of an imperialist raid and guarantee the security of the entire socialist community of states. [paragraph continues]

Historical experience proves, the author continues, that the legend of the Soviet threat always has served the war preparations of imperialist states. Colonel Kruse says the main functions of the FRG white paper are "to justify the material-technical rearming and the militarization of all social fields in the FRG, to 'motivate' the FRG negotiating position on disarmament which is hostile to detente, and to justify the military-political concepts of FRG imperialism." "The announced military program centers on the foolhardy project to station an array of long-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe."

Referring to another aspect of the FRG white paper, the author writes: "It is characteristic that in the FRG military white book the 'German question' is surely, with full intention, said to be 'open' and the GDR state border an 'inner German border'. In other words FRG imperialism still does not want to acknowledge the GDR's existence. In this light, the principle of an aggressive strategy conjured up yet again and the stationing of the best equipped and strongest troops of the Bundeswehr in the immediate vicinity of our state border are a serious threat to the GDR and all Warsaw Pact states."

The author claims that the military white paper also aims at exerting a greater influence on developments in other parts of the world, especially Africa, the Middle East and in outer European oceans, by declaring raw materials sources and supply routes, regimes agreeable to imperialism and strategically important areas 'elements concerning the security' of the FRG.

The FRG white paper, the author writes, if implemented, would lead to a new stage of the threat to the Warsaw Pact and peace in Europe and in the entire world, and at the same time endanger the social well-being of the FRG working people, who have to shoulder even greater burdens which benefit the armaments profits of the monopolies. The goal envisaged by imperialism, namely to achieve a significant military superiority over the states of the Warsaw Pact and thus render them accessible to blackmail, cannot be reached, the author concludes.

RADIO REPORTS CRITICISM OF FRG NEO-NAZI TRIAL

DW171056 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 17 Sep 79 DW

[Text] The antifascist association of victims of the Nazi regime has termed the mild sentence against the principal defendant in the Pueckeburg trial, Kuehnen, intolerable. Despite incriminating evidence Kuehnen has been cleared of the charge of being a ringleader of a neo-Nazi organization, it says in a statement released last weekend.

The trial has encouraged antifascists in the FRG to point with growing emphasis to the danger of neo-Nazism. In this context the association of victims of the Nazi regime points to the practice of the federal court which recently revoked prison sentences imposed by a Giessen court against Nazi criminals and at the same time declared the public dissemination of Hitler's work "Mein Kampf" legitimate.

FRG CITIZENS DETAINED FOR SPYING

LD141926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--FRG citizens Marianne and Rudolf H. were caught red-handed spying for a NATO intelligence service and were detained by the GDR security authorities.

Preliminary proceedings have been instituted and arrest warrants issued.

GASPAR RECEIVES CONGOLESE TRADE UNIONISTS

LD171717 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and SZOT secretary general, received the Congolese trade union delegation which is led by its secretary general, Anatole Kondho, member of the Politburo of the Congolese Party of Labor.

PAPERS DESCRIBE CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE IN SZOLNOK

AU141414 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP, MAGYAR NEMZET and NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 11 September on pages 5, 5 and 3 respectively carry reports of 1,100, 800 and 700 words by Peter Forro, Istvan Szasz and Jozsef Sztankay on an 8 and 9 September civil defense exercise in Szolnok County in Hungary.

As reported, it was attended by Col Gen Karoly Csemi, secretary of state of the Ministry of Defense; Col Imre Perger, commander-in-charge of the National Civil Defense Staff; and county leaders in their capacity of civil defense commanders. The basis for the exercise was the "threat of a nuclear attack" on Szolnok, and it involved the evacuation of the employees of the Szolnok paper mill and their families, as well as the inhabitants of the housing estates around the Szolnok railway station, by train and bus to Jaszladany village, 29 kilometers from Szolnok.

Another aspect of the exercise was the sealing off of Kengyel village, which was presumed to have been threatened by radiological, biological and chemical fallout. All reports explain the disciplined, orderly and cheerful manner in which the exercise was carried out.

HAVASI ATTENDS OPENING OF TRADE FAIR

LD142328 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 14 (MTI)--The autumn (?fair) of consumer goods, attended by more than 1,300 exhibitors from 31 countries, was formally opened for the 6th time on Friday.

Present were at the opening ceremony Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai and Gyula Szeker, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and several members of the government. The foreign guests to the fair and the heads and member of the diplomatic missions were also there.

The opening address was delivered by Light Industry Minister Mrs. Janos Keseru. She said: "The Hungarian Government ascribes great significance to any economic event which helps achieve the national economy development targets and intensify international cooperation. The Budapest international fairs fit into the sequence of such events.... We are confident that this fair will effectively promote the realization of our foreign economic objectives and will help our companies advance their relations and expand the range of economically produced, competitive exports.

Mrs. Janos Keseru further pointed out: "The economic political decisions and measures of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and of the government are aimed at stepping up changes in the production and product pattern in all fields of the national economy, promising, the initial results of these efforts can be seen here at this fair as well."

"The fair is taking place at a time when we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the foundation of CEMA, the road covered and the results achieved in an effort to prepare ourselves for new decades of fruitful cooperation," the speaker said and concluded her speech with the following:

"This year--declared by UNO the International Year of the Child--we are paying particular attention to the youngest generation, to improving their educational facilities. Favourable, this subject has also been given place at this fair with an increased number of exhibitors and numerous special programs. We view Interplayexpo as a valuable contribution to the Hungarian program of the International Year of the Child."

SANDOR GASPAR VISITS FEJER COUNTY 14 SEPTEMBER

LD150412 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Gaspar today visited Fejer County. The party Politburo member and general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions was briefed at Szekesfehervar about the life and development of the region. Later he visited the light metal plant at Szekesfehervar and replied to workers' questions at an aktivists' meeting. Sandor Gaspar also took part in the session of the Fejer County Council of Trade Unions.

MIKLOS OVARI VISITS VESZPREM COUNTY 14 SEPTEMBER

LD150414 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] "Miklos Ovari has spent 2 days in Veszprem County. The Politburo member and Central Committee secretary took part in the ceremony marking the start of the academic year at the Veszprem Chemical Industry University." Afterward he visited a number of research and scientific institutes in the region.

OVERSUPPLY OF FARM MACHINERY, DECLINE IN DEMAND FOR FERTILIZER NOTED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Sep 79 p 7 WA

[Text] At a press briefing Dr Erno Kopacsi, executive director of AGROTROSZT, stated that the trust was well prepared to cope with the needs of fall agricultural work. He stated that investment funds allocated for purchase of machinery had been utilized as planned. During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan purchase of machinery had amounted to 112 percent. However, the makeup of purchases had changed greatly for a number of reasons: changes in the crop structure, reduction in the financial resources of the farms, etc.

Thus machine inventories now exceed demand. During the first months of 1979, over 6,000 tractors of various types were available, and 3,000 were sold. Although there are plenty of MTZ-80-82, ZETOR-120-11, ZETOR-120-45, RABA Steiger Cougar II, RABA-180-0, K-701, T-150-K, DT-75 and T-54V tractors on hand, the trust will be unable to meet demand for caterpillar-tread tractors and self-propelled loaders this year or next. A total of 600 trailers are in stock which, together with further shipments, should meet demand for both quantity and assortment.

The trust expects the arrival of 400 combines from the GDR. The farms have already received the 300 Claas Dominators which the GDR delivered. There is reluctance to ship Polish BIZON-GIGANT combines: of the 350 originally ordered, the partner factory cancelled 200, and only 10 of the remaining 150 have been delivered to date.

Farms which ordered adapters for harvesting corn and sunflower with GDR combines will receive them as scheduled, but those which submitted orders more recently will have to wait. This applies chiefly to adapters for sunflowers, but there are certain strains in the case of adapters for corn as well.

The director discussed in detail the equipment used in animal husbandry and on private plots. There is some importing of small machines from capitalist countries including motorized sprayers, hoes and their implements, but supply will not meet demand. To alleviate the shortage, such equipment may now be rented on favorable terms from three AGROKER enterprises.

Because of increased inventories, it will be necessary to reduce imports by 25-30 percent compared to this year. The director announced that next year the price of agricultural machinery will increase by 25-30 percent.

The demand for chemical fertilizer has decreased. This was now apparent during the first half of the year, but became evident in July, especially in the case of farms operating under unfavorable conditions. Orders for 96,000 tons calculated in active ingredients of fertilizer have been cancelled. Steps should be taken to promote use of chemical fertilizer so there will be a sound base for next year's crop. There has been a gradual increase in the small farms' share of chemical fertilizer and plant protective agents; this year the increase will amount to 5-6 percent. However there may be problems over availability of specific products. Janos Binczki, director of the Agricultural Machine Parts Trading Enterprise, has stated that domestic producers of parts have confirmed 99 percent of their orders, the best record ever. A problem arises from the fact that in modifying its production profile, the Agriculture Machine Trust no longer manufactures certain parts while those to whom the parts have been assigned are not producing them yet. There have been delays and omissions in the shipment of over 80,000 kinds of parts in the case of virtually all CEMA partners. The most uniform improvement has been noted in relations with Soviet factories. Consequently, there is nothing to obstruct operation of the 35,000 MTZ tractors which make up half the Hungarian tractor fleet, with the sole exception of main axles. The director has promised a supply of parts considerably improved over other years.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Budapest, September 17 (MTI)--A Soviet delegation arrived today in Budapest under the leadership of Academician Petr N. Fedoseyev, president of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society and vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to attend the festive events marking the 30th anniversary of signing the Hungarian-Soviet Technical and Scientific Cooperation Agreement. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD]

TRADE DELEGATION TO BERLIN--A delegation headed by Vilmos Saghy, minister of domestic trade, went to Berlin on Monday [10 September] to attend the 11th session of the Conference of the CEMA Countries' Domestic Trade Ministers. At the meeting of the ministers, measures will be elaborated toward the accomplishment of the tasks arising from the resolutions adopted at the 23d CEMA session and devolving on domestic trade through the long-term cooperation target programs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

EGYPTIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Budapest, September 7 (MTI)--Led by Egyptian Under-Secretary for Foreign Trade Yusuf Salah ad-Din 'Ibadi, an Egyptian delegation arrived in Hungary on Monday to attend the talks of the joint Hungarian-Egyptian Trade and Economic Commission. The Hungarian delegation attending the talks is headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sandor Udvardi. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD]

SUPPLIES OF FALL SEED--This year the farms will sow their largest areas to wheat. There will be a substantial increase in the hectarage devoted to seed developed at Martonvasar. This seed tolerates cold well in addition to producing high yields. So far the farms have ordered 143,500 tons of winter wheat seed. Supply of the seed is in excess of 170,000 tons. Shipments have already begun. As of the second half of the week, 73,000 tons of wheat seed had been delivered. Demand for rye and triticale seed can be met in full as can that for other fall-sown-crop seed. Red clover, alfalfa and vetch seed ordered before the first of September has already been delivered. The farms have ordered 13,000 tons of winter barley seed. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Sep 79 p 9 WA]

WHEAT SOWING PLANS--Winter wheat will be sown on 1.3 million hectares this fall. Yields are expected to average 42-44 quintals per hectare. Of this area, 27 percent will be sown to domestic varieties, 26 percent to Soviet varieties, 16 percent to Italian, and 31 percent to Yugoslav varieties. Great care was exercised in selecting the strains, because from 1980, the price paid for wheat will depend on its milling, baking and other qualities. There will be a more plentiful assortment of fruit tree grafts available this year, especially for peaches. There may be a slight shortage of nursery stock for cherries and morellos. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 4 Sep 79 p 5] A total of 1.5 million hectares will be sown to winter grains. [Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Sep 79 p 1 WA]

SEED SUPPLY, HARVESTING--The Boly Agricultural Combine, the largest seed-growing farm of Hungary, is already packaging seed for fall wheat sowing. The combine has made it its goal to provide outstanding quality and assortment of wheat, corn, soya, pea and bean seed sufficient for sowing 700,000 hectares. In the course of coming weeks, a total of 15,000 tons of wheat seed will be packaged at the combine. Harvesting of corn has begun in Fejer County where this crop was sown on nearly 100,000 hectares. Although 600 combines are ready to go into operation, only the early-ripening varieties can be harvested at present, because although the ears of other varieties are ripe, their moisture content is excessive at present. Several farms in the vicinity of the Szolnok sugar factory have begun harvesting sugar beets. The first shipments are expected at the Hek, Torokszentmiklos, Mezohek and Tiszafoldvar delivery stations on Friday of this week. The factory is already having delivery problems this early in the season. The Hungarian State Railways (MAV) will not ship beets less than a distance of 60 km; at the same time the Volan trucking enterprise, which was under contract for deliveries of 200,000 tons of beets well in advance, will have no surplus free capacity before late November or early December. Currently, this leaves 80,000 tons of beets which no one is willing to deliver. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Sep 79 p 8 WA]

WOJTASZEK SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

AU171714 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 12 September Warsaw dinner in honor of visiting Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Packhariyangkun; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] EMIL WOJTASZEK STRESSED THAT POLAND AND THAILAND WERE BECOMING INCREASINGLY CLOSER PARTNERS AND THAT THEIR MUTUAL CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS WERE ALSO BECOMING CLOSER.

Referring to the Wednesday talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, E. Wojtaszek said that the two countries' views on many issues were similar or convergent. We also agree, he stressed, that it is possible to further expand our bilateral cooperation and to extend it to more and more areas. We have confirmed our mutual resolve to promote our political dialog. We have opportunities for promoting closer cooperation in the international arena, especially cooperation within international organizations. We attach particular importance to developing economic cooperation and cultural and scientific-technical exchanges.

Poland, E. Wojtaszek continued, feels linked to Thailand by many ties of affection and interest and by the long tradition of peaceful missions it had fulfilled in Southeast Asia. That is why we regard curselves all the more as authorized to advocate the transformed security and development of cooperation among all the states concerned on the basis of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and nonuse of force in settling disputed problems.

EMIL WOJTASZEK EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT THE VISIT OF THE THAI FOREIGN MINISTER WOULD PROVE FRUITFUL AND USEFUL BOTH REGARDING THE STRENGTHENING OF THE TWO NATIONS' FRIENDSHIP AND THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO ANGOLA'S MPLA ON NETO'S DEATH

AU141205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Message of sympathy from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henry Jablonski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz to Angola's MPLA Central Committee on A. Neto's death--date of message not given]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party:

Esteemed comrades, profoundly shocked by Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto's death, we wish to offer a token of our deepest regret and most cordial sympathy to you and to the fraternal Angolan people on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

The Angolan people have lost a great leader, an organizer of the national liberation struggle and a builder of free and independent Angolan People's Republic, who devoted all his life to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and fought to insure independence and the comprehensive development of the Angolan people. The Angolan people and all progressive mankind have lost in Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto an indefatigable activist and champion of the cause of socialism, progress and the consolidation of peaceful cooperation among nations.

President Antonio Agostinho Neto will always be remembered by the Polish people as a great advocate of friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the Angolan People's Republic.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

GIEREK ADDRESSES ECONOMIC SOCIETY MEETING

LD172304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, met today with representatives of the Polish Economic Society, which is marking the 35th anniversary of its foundation this year. Taking part in the meeting were Kazimierz Secomski, vice premier and chairman of the Central Council of the Polish Economic Society; Pawel Bozyk, chief of the team of scientific advisers to the first secretary of the party Central Committee; and Manfred Gorywode, director of the Planning and Economic Analysis Department of the party Central Committee. Jozef Pajestka, chairman of the Central Board of the society, presented the situation among Polish economists.

The Polish Economic Society, which forms a link with the tradition of progressive economic thought and of the 60-year old social movement of economists, has become a mass organization with a wide scope of activities. Its organizations include scientists and people applying economics in practice.

In the discussions the meeting participants devoted great attention to the role played by economists in further improving the mechanisms governing the functioning and management of the country's economy. It was stated that the discussions preceding the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party organized in economic circles under the slogan "Ways and Methods For Improving Management Efficiency" should serve to mobilize economists to a greater degree around the implementation of the party's program.

Speaking at the winding up of the meeting, Edward Gierek pointed to the importance of improving management efficiency, a problem which is and will continue to be a key element in the party's strategy which is to be implemented in the coming 5-year period. Raising management efficiency is a task for all engineers and economists, for all management links and for work forces. The assertion, however, that economists have a particular role to play in this and that they bear a particular responsibility is not an exaggeration. We expect this also from social-economic sciences, and we are counting on this, Edward Gierek said.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee then stressed that the harmonization of the development of our economy, especially the further development of power engineering and transport, the better use of time at work at every place of work, the elimination of the phenomenon of excessive absenteeism and the fluctuation of cadres and the strengthening of labor discipline should help to increase management processes, the elimination of irregularities and the effective supervision of how commitments are fulfilled in all sections of management. The system of moral and material assessments and the system of earnings, bonuses and prizes must be subordinated to these principles. Edward Gierek emphasized that all activities aimed at improving efficiency should find expression in the lowering of unit production costs. In this connection it is necessary to enhance the status of economic accounting at all levels of management.

Edward Gierek said that in the 1980's the improvement of planning, management and organization would be one of the main factors in the country's socioeconomic development insuring that economic processes take their course as envisaged. The tasks presented place fresh duties on Polish economists. Edward Gierek said at the end of the meeting that the effectiveness of the socioeconomic strategy which is being implemented and the quality of work at production plants, enterprises and amalgamations depended to a great extent on your work. Economists must, thus, have a broader influence on economic decisions taken at various levels of management guided by the criterion of improving management efficiency.

GIEREK SPEAKS ON PARTY IDEOEDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

LD130128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, had a meeting today with a group of leading lecturers and tutors in party education from throughout Poland. In accordance with tradition, this meeting inaugurated the new political education year in all cells of party activity.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee, took part in the meeting. Jerzy Muszynski, director of the Ideoeducational Work Department of the Central Committee, was present.

It was emphasized during the meeting that party education was the most widespread and best organized form of political education for the working people. Preparations for the party's eighth congress, to be held in the first quarter of next year, will start in the nearest future. The party education system has an important task to carry out in connection with this. The system will provide a wide forum for discussion on the achievements scored so far and on further directions for developing socialist construction.

It is the basic aim of the educational activities to train party members to disseminate knowledge about the problems of the PZPR's policies and the state policies among the public, especially in professional circles, in places of residence and in the family.

The participants in the meeting stated that ideoeducational activities must to a greater extent link topics of a general nature with the concrete production tasks. There is a necessity to continually adapt the content and the forms of party education to suit the needs and interests of various social groups.

The first secretary of the party's Central Committee made a speech at the end of the meeting. He thanked all the lecturers, tutors and organizers of the party education system for their selfless and devoted work in the ideoeducational field, for their initiatives in popularizing the party's program and for their daily, direct and live contact with our country's toilers.

Edward Gierek paid particular attention to the significance of activities aimed at explaining the principles and directions of the party's policies during the period of preparations for the eighth congress.

Edward Gierek enlarged on some problems of the country's development. The party's general line, aimed at insuring a systematic improvement in the conditions of life of the working people, entails particularly important tasks.

It is especially important to see that housing construction develops further and the already existing housing base is modernized; that agricultural production goes up and the foodstuffs industry develops; that the energy potential is expanded and transportation is made more efficient and that the raw materials base is used better.

The importance of efficiency and quality of labor, the role of professional and social discipline as well as a high degree of civic consciousness are, in the present conditions, assuming ever greater magnitude in every field.

In this context, the speaker emphasized the importance of disseminating the examples of a committed and patriotic attitude. Edward Gierek wished all the lecturers and tutors of the party education system further successes in their activities at this important section of the party work and all the best in their personal lives.

PZPR SECRETARY ZANDAROWSKI ADDRESSES YOUTH UNION PLENUM

AU171722 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 14 Sep 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski at the 13 September Lodz plenum of the Main Administration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth to discuss tasks before the union's second congress and the Eighth PZPR Congress; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] ZDISLAW ZANDAROWSKI STRESSED THAT THE PRESENT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UNION OF SOCIALIST POLISH YOUTH HAD FULLY CONFIRMED THAT THE UNION IS A HOMOGENEOUS ORGANIZATION OF YOUNG WORKING PEOPLE, AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT PART OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOPOLITICAL SYSTEM AND THE PARTY'S ASSISTANT IN IMPLEMENTING ITS PROGRAM. THE UNION HAS CONSOLIDATED INTERNALLY, HAS CONTRIBUTED ITS OWN SOCIOECONOMIC INITIATIVES AND HAS GAINED AUTHORITY AMONG PEOPLE.

ZDZISLAW ZANDAROWSKI STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNION'S ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE PERIOD PRECEDING THE EIGHT PZPR CONGRESS, THAT IS AT THE END OF THE SEVENTIES AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTIES. The passing decade has produced an unprecedented development of the country and the coming years will produce new, qualitatively more difficult tasks and problems, which we will tackle and solve with the help of our achievements in the past 35 years.

During the accountability-election campaign young people must honestly account for their ideological, educational, social and economic achievements and at the same time, mobilize for more active efforts to tackle increasingly more ambitious undertakings and to work out and implement a program to analyze the best experience and to map out new lines of activity. The campaign should produce honest, specific and sympathetic evaluations of the people who have created the union's achievements. In that connection it is necessary to decide how the union's aktivs have used their potential for proving their worth in concrete activity.

ZDZISLAW ZANDAROWSKI DEVOTED MUCH ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF FORGING SOCIALIST ATTITUDES OF THE YOUNG GENERATIONS OF WORKERS, OF PROMOTING THE CORRECT VIEWS OF ONE'S WORK AND DUTIES AND OF CREATING PROSPERITY ON THE BASIS OF HONEST PERFORMANCE, DISCIPLINE AND CIVIC COMMITMENT. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS OF THE UNION IS TO TRAIN ITS MEMBERS FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP. ALSO THE WORK OF YOUTH COLLECTIVES WITH THE PARTY CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED BY THE UNION IS OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE.

Prior to the Eighth PZPR Congress young people will sponsor a number of initiatives in the area of production and in other areas. [paragraph continues]

Those initiatives should help improve the quality of management and intensify specific moral values. The party also counts on young people's extensive and constructive participation in nationwide discussions on the directives for the Eighth PZPR Congress.

SEJM DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF SOCIAL PROPERTY

AU171727 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[Report signed "A. Dzierz": "Sejm Committees at Work--Let Us Better Protect Social Property"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] THE SEJM COMMITTEE FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND JUSTICE, CHAIRED BY DEPUTY FRANCISZEK SADURSKI, DISCUSSED PROBLEMS OF PROTECTING SOCIAL PROPERTY ON 13 SEPTEMBER. THAT THE SUBJECT WAS DISCUSSED FOR THE THIRD TIME DURING THE PRESENT SEJM'S TERM ATTESTS TO THE IMPORTANCE THE COMMITTEE ATTACHES TO THE PROBLEMS.

The committee was supplied with the necessary materials by the ministries of internal affairs and of justice and by the prosecutor general. Members of the committee had visited four voivodships to inspect various enterprises run by the ministeries of machine engineering industry, food and purchases, and trade and services to find out how social property is protected and the study problems of management.

IN HIS REPORT DEPUTY JERZY JOZWIAK STATED THAT THE LEGAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING PROTECTION OF SOCIAL PROPERTY WERE ADEQUATE, BUT THAT THE POINT AT ISSUE WAS THEIR COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION. Many beneficial changes have been observed in the conduct of administration, he said, but there is still much to be done. The committee's tour of the voivodships has shown that along with with good management, as observed in the Bielsko small car plant, there are many instances of too much carelessness in administering social property. Some enterprises, particularly trade enterprises, fail to attach due importance to correctly storing goods. Conditions in storage facilities are chaotic, the necessary records are missing and security checks against thefts are absent.

The materials supplied by the ministries show that economic crimes account for some 20 percent of all crimes and that the most requent offense is appropriation of social property. THE NUMBER OF ECONOMIC CRIMES DROPPED TO SOME EXTENT IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR. THE DISCOVERY RATE OF THOSE CRIMES HAS GREATLY IMPROVED COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS PERIOD AND THE VALUE OF RECOVERED PROPERTY HAS INCREASED. Enterprises run by the departments of construction, agriculture, forestry, food production, purchases, trade and communications suffer the largest losses through theft and bad management.

Many more detailed problems were tackled by the following deputies: Stanislaw Antoszewski (PZPR), Jadwiga Gizycka-Koprowska (Democratic Party), Barbara Surma (PZPR), Jadwiga Skora (PZPR), Janina Banasik (ZSL), Franciszek Sielanczuk (PZPR), Maria Kotlicka (nonparty), Alojzy Czarnecki (Democratic Party), Kazimierz Grzegorczyk (PZPR), Adam Kuc (PZPR) and Pawel Dabek (PZPR).

The deputies recalled previous postulates and confirmed that most of them had been implemented. The committee had previously asked the chairman of the Council of Ministers to intensify the measures to protect property. Among other things, it demanded the production of installations to protect industrial facilities against theft. In response, the chairman of the Council of Ministers instructed the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry to produce such installations. The deputies stressed that the deadline in that connection--October of this year--must be unconditionally honored.

The deputies said that severe penalties should continue to be meted out to perpetrators of economic crimes. In addition, extensive prevention and educational activities and the struggle against bribery and abuse of official powers must be promoted. The execution of decisions to compensate the state for the losses inflicted by economic crimes must be implemented with greater resolution.

THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL DRAW UP A REPORT ON ITS SESSION, INCLUDING THE DEPUTIES' PROPOSALS AND OBSERVATIONS, AND WILL FORWARD IT TO THE DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH FRANCE--Jozef Czyrek, Polish vice minister of foreign affairs who is visiting France, has met with Olivier Stirn, secretary of state of the French Foreign Office, to review the international situation and to discuss some issues of the further development of Polish-French cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

TU DELEGATION IN FRANCE--The delegation of the Central Trade Union Council led by Council Secretary Jan Pawlak, has visited France [no dates given]. The delegation's visit was at the invitation of the French General Labor Confederation (CGT). The delegation met with CGT officials in the departments of Seine-Marne and Nord and participated in a CGT demonstration in Paris. The delegation also met with CGT General Secretary Georges Seguy and discussed with him problems of the international TU movement and of the cooperation between Polish trade unions and the CGT. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES GVISHIANI--On 10 September Mieczyslav Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, received Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and discussed with him issues concerning the effectiveness of scientific research in the area of organization and management. As chairman of the CEMA International Institute for Management Problems D. Gvishiani is attending the institute's session in Poland. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

DABROWA MEETS CPSU OFFICIAL--On 11 September Krystyn Dabrowa, head of the PZPR Organization Department, met with J.N. Balandin, second secretary of the Kostroma Regional Committee of the USSR, and discussed with him further development of cooperation between the PZPR and CPSU local bodies. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

PARTY DELEGATION FROM GDR--On 10 September PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski received a delegation of the GDR Democratic Peasants' Party with Deputy Chairman Hans Rietz at the head. The sides discussed basic problems of the party's farm policy and the possibilities for further expanding the cooperation and exchanges of information in the area of farming and food production. The GDR delegation also met with Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

DELEGATION FROM LIBYA--In connection with the recent 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution a delegation of the Arab-Libyan-Polish Friendship Society has arrived in Poland [no date given]. The delegation, led by General Secretary Abu Bakr Abu Shama, met with Minister Maria Milczarek, chairman of the Polish-Libyan Friendship Society, on 12 September. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

KRUCZEK MEETS ECUADOR TU OFFICIAL--On 7 September, Wladyslaw Krucek, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, met with Juan Basquez Bastidas, chairman of the Workers' Confederation of Ecuador (CTE), and discussed with him Poland's socioeconomic development, the tasks of Polish trade unions and the great importance attached by the Polish TU movement to the development of contacts and cooperation with trade unions in Latin America. [Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 10 Sep 79 p 1 AU]

KRUZEK RECEIVES MOROCCAN TU OFFICIAL--The delegation of the Moroccan Labor Federation, led by Chairman Mahjoub Ben Seddik, has visited Poland [no dates given]. The delegation was received by Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. The sides discussed international TU problems and mutual cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

MALI CULTURE MINISTER VISIT--On 11 September Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art, met with Alpha Oumar Konare, Malian minister of sports, arts and culture, and discussed with him possibilities for developing cultural cooperation between the two countries. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

TOURIST COOPERATION WITH BRITAIN--On 5 September Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka received British Ambassador Kenneth R.C. Pridham and Horace W.A. Francis, chairman of the British firm Cementation Ltd, and discussed with them possibilities for developing Polish-British cooperation, especially in expanding the domestic tourist base. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN HAMBURG--A delegation of the Main Administration of the Federation of the Polish Socialist Youth Unions went to Hamburg on 6 September to attend the friendship days between the Socialist German Working Youth (SDAJ) and the Polish federation. The delegation will meet with SDAJ leaders and members, young trade unionists and representatives of some other youth organizations in the FRG, will study the life and work of SDAJ branch organizations and will visit former Hitlerite concentrations camps near Hamburg. [Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7-9 Sep 79 p 1 AU]

FARMING PROGRESS REPORT--Side by side with fall harvest work, farmers throughout the country are continuing fall sowing operations. They have completed the sowing of winter rape on over 500,000 hectares and have sown 150,000 out of the 250,000 hectares to be sown with winter barley. The sowing of 3 million hectares with winter rye, about 1 million hectares with secondary crops and about 2 million hectares with winter wheat should begin any day now, although some regions of the country have still not received their quotas of grain seeds. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Sep 79 p 1, 4 AU]

YOUTH CONGRESS IN 1980--The 13 September Lodz plenum of the Main Administration of the Polish Socialist Yough Union decided that the second national congress of the union will be held in the second quarter of 1980. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Sep 79 p 1 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU TOUR OF COUNTIES

Tour of Maramures County

AU171644 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "This afternoon, the party secretary general continued his tour of several counties in Maramures." At Baia Mare airport, "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other party-state leaders" were welcomed by numerous citizens and by the Maramures County Party First Secretary Gheorghe Pop. From the airport, Nicolae Ceausescu went on to visit two agricultural units: a fruit-growing pilot station and a livestock center.

"About 1 hour ago, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived in an open car in the municipality of Baia Mare, the Maramures County seat."

Baia Mare 18 September

AU180827 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "The working dialog conducted by the party secretary general with the working people in Maramures County was resumed this morning at Suiori Mine." Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were warmly welcomed by the Baia Sprie miners and the village residents.

A short time ago President Ceausescu arrived at Baia Mare, where he is visiting an enterprise which processes nonferrous ores, the largest enterprise of this kind in Romania. At this hour the visit continues.

WORKING MEETING ON FORESTRY ADDRESSED BY CEAUSESCU

AU131100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/9/1979--On September 12, Nicolae Ceausescu had a working meeting with the Steering Council of the Ministry of Forestry and Building Materials, with cadres of economic ministries, centrals, enterprises and specialized research and design institutes.

Participating were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other officials.

Thoroughly analysed during the meeting were problems linked to the better fulfilment of the production tasks for this year and for the whole five-year plan period, the implementation of the special programmes by products, the better turning to use of the natural resources, the supply of the national economy with raw and auxiliary materials, the cutting down of energy and fuel consumption, the improved efficiency of activity in the branches of forestry and building materials. Analyzed were also a series of shortcomings and concrete measures were advanced to remedy them.

Taking the floor at the end of the working meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the achievements recorded by the working people in forestry and building materials, their contribution to the development of the national economy. He stressed that the Ministry of Forestry and Building Materials should start in its activity from the need to meet the demands of raw and auxiliary materials by turning to use the autochthonous resources.

In this sense, he requested the reconsideration of the programmes of activity both in forestry and in the production of building materials, with special stress on increasing the production of wood stock, the better exploitation and processing of timber, the turning to use of stone, marble, of all useful rock, as well as of other resources that can be used in building.

Nicolae Ceausescu recommended the executive of the ministry and the silviculture department to take the necessary steps for providing to the country a lasting source of wood stock, for speeding up the remaking of the forest stock. Likewise, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for more intense efforts for a better, complete turning to account of the wood raw material. An important direction in the better, capitalization of this national rich should be the large-scale chemicalization of wood with a view to getting new products and substituted of oil derivatives, other valuable chemicals. He recommended that measures be taken for the expansion of the forest stock to serve also the environmental protection, the consolidation of the soil against erosion. He also pointed to the need for better activity in hunting and in turning to use the wild fruit.

He recommended that more attention be paid to the exploitation of the traditional natural resources in constructions and a more intense use of the materials whose production takes lower energy consumption. Nicolae Ceausescu demanded immediate measures to replace the high-energy consuming technologies of farbication and to arrange smaller productive units that may use local energy sources and equally eliminate expensive transportation. To this end he recommended the building of microhydroelectric power stations, the large-scale use of sun energy in the timber industry and building materials, the expanded use of gravitational and water transport.

He demanded action for the recovery of the drawbacks in investments, the mechanization and automation of production, the raising of the labor productivity and lowering of manufacturing expenditures, the complete turning to use of raw and auxiliary materials, their recovery and reuse.

Nicolae Ceausescu also recommended the relevant ministry to secure a better capitalization of the Romanian products in the foreign markets in a wider geographical area, to act for the development of the cooperation with other states, especially with developing countries, in forestry and other domains.

He demanded measures for a better organization and coordination of the works of maintenance and repair, for the training and development of the cadres in forestry and the building materials industry, and recommended the improvement of the research programme in these domains, as well as the foundation of a central specialized institute.

DUTCH PAPER REPORTS ON ROMANIAN 'FREE TRADE UNION' MOVEMENT

LD170837 [Editorial Report LD] Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 September 1979 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word Petar Hadji-Ristic Bucharest dispatch in which he reports some "softening" of the Romanian authorities' attitude to certain members of the "Free Trade Union." He reports that 10 founder-members of the union have apparently been given permission to emigrate. However, he goes on to say that other dissidents still in prison are still receiving harsh treatment, and mentions several cases of ill-health among imprisoned dissidents. He concludes that the Romanian authorities seem determined to stifle the free trade union movement completely, comparing their tactics with those used to crush the human rights movement started by Romanian writer Paul Goma in 1977.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO

AU171333 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The Romanian military delegation led by Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense, ended its official visit to Mexico. During his stay in Mexico, the Romanian minister was received by President Jose Lopez Portillo, and had talks with Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan Lopez.

RCP DELEGATION VISITS MOLDAVIA, CONFERS WITH BODYUL

AU171949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/9/1979--A delegation led by Marin Vasile, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., paid a friendly fact-finding visit to the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic over September 12-15 at the invitation of the C.C. of the Moldavian Communist Party.

During a meeting at the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, Marin Vasile conveyed, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, warm friendly greetings to I.I. Bodyul, member of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U., first secretary of the C.C. of the Moldavian Communist Party, as well as best wishes of good health and fresh successes in the activity of building socialism in the Moldavian S.S.R.

Recalling most warmly President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Kishinev and his visit to Bucharest as well as the talks on those occasions with Romania's president, I.I. Bodyul conveyed in turn cordial greetings of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, as well as best wishes of good health and even bigger successes in the activity of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The delegation had talks at the C.C. of the Moldavian Communist Party, at the kolkhoz council, saw round a series of state and kolkhoz agro-industrial complexes, scientific and productive associations, many farm units in the Moldavian S.S.R.

BOBU-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS NETO'S FUNERAL

AU171932 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Excerpts] The national funeral of Agostinho Neto took place at the People's Palace in Luanda today.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was represented by a party and governmental delegation, led by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the National Union of Romanian Trade Unions and minister of labor. The Romanian delegation laid a wreath at President Agostinho Neto's bier and paid last homage to the deceased. Condolences were also conveyed to the bereaved family.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU RECEIVES VISITING RADULESCU

AU150920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 15 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Addis Ababa (AGERPRES) 15/9/1979--Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, head of the Romanian party and state delegation, who participates in the festivities organized on the fifth anniversary of the peoples revolution of Ethiopia, was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Council and of the Council of Ministers, commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia.

On the occasion, an exchange of friendly salutes took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

During the interview approached were aspects of the bilateral relations and expressed was the common wish to work for the further development of the Romanian-Ethiopian cooperation in various fields and mainly in the field of economic collaboration, for the development of the collaboration of the two countries in international arena.

Ceausescu Message

AU131217 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Ethiopia's Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army, on Ethiopia's national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia.

On behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I wish to extend warmest congratulations to you and through you to the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the people of socialist Ethiopia on the fifth anniversary of the people's revolution.

I want to express our solidarity with the struggle waged by the Ethiopian people for securing socioeconomic progress and independent development for their fatherland.

I am confident that in the spirit of talks and agreements jointly concluded in Bucharest, relations of friendship and cordiality between the Socialist Republic of Romania and socialist Ethiopia will continue to develop to a greater extent to the benefit of the two peoples, and to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU170950 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Summary] On the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Bulgarian revolution a festive meeting was held in Suceava at which Comrade Graian Garba, first secretary of the Suceava County Party Committee, and Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest, made speeches.

They both stressed the historical importance of this event for Bulgaria, the successes recorded by the Bulgarian people and the development of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES NEW JAPANESE ENVOY

AU170952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, has received Yuzuru Murakami, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to the Socialist Republic of Romania, in connection with his coming accreditation.

COMMENTARY ON UNITY OF COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

AU151430 Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA No 17 in Romanian 5 Sep 79 pp 18-21 AU

[Constantin Florea article: "Contemporary Dimensions of International Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Today we are undoubtedly witnessing a more and more pronounced assertion in the world arena of socialism as a sociopolitical system able to insure the society's rapid progress. In more and more countries we are witnessing a development and maturation process of the communist parties as the most advanced political revolutionary force. It is also obvious that the society's renovating and progressive changes and the transition to socialism have become a truly world process today that involves extremely large and diverse sociopolitical forces and the sphere of which exceeds the boundaries of the socialist countries or the sphere of the revolutionary parties of the workers class.

An important role in the current political life is played by the socialist and social-democratic parties which are the ruling parties in a number of countries. The national liberation movements and the progressive and ruling parties in the developing countries are also exerting a great influence today. Democratic parties in various countries also favor their peoples' progressive and independent development and play a significant role in the life of the respective nations, including their role as ruling parties. On the other hand, the broadest political circles, including religious circles, in the developed capitalist countries today are acting, together with the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, youth, women, middle classes and patriotic military against reaction and imperialism and against the domination of monopolies. They are acting for progressive and democratic transformations, for safeguarding national sovereignty and independence, for peace and international security. While the global crisis of the capitalist system is deepening, the knowledge of the need for substantial changes in domestic social structures and in international relations gains increasingly broader scope within the workers movement and within the various nonworkers trends.

The unity of the communist movement is an essential aspect of the unity of the entire anti-imperialist front. Unity has always been a most important weapon in the struggle waged by the workers class and by its parties and organizations. Today, however, it has become a vital requirement and a primary imperative of the victorious struggle for socialism, for peace and progress.

The RCP proceeds from the precondition that the current development stage of the communist parties, the increasing diversity of concrete, social, economic, political and national conditions under which those parties are carrying out their activity objectively require a new type of unity and new and fully democratic relations within the communist movement. [paragraph continues]

Through the principles and norms on which it is based, the new unity is called upon to be essentially different from the old type of unity that was formulated and promoted during the Communist Internationale, a unity which, as is known, was based on the fact that the communist parties were led by a center and that they were subordinated to directives from outside. The methods and practices generated by such a system of organizing relations have caused, for a long time--even after the Comintern was dissolved--very harmful consequences in the activity of many parties. They have led to interference in their internal affairs; they have consecrated inequality of rights, ideological and political monolithism to the detriment of each party's independence and autonomy and of creatively developing the revolutionary practice and theory.

Contrary to the old concepts and practices as regards relations between parties, the new type of unity must firmly be based on the strict respect for each communist party's right to independently establish its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the conditions in which it is carrying out its activity; it must be based on fully equal rights for all parties, irrespective of their size or seniority, on excluding any form of interference--direct or indirect--in their internal affairs and on comradely cooperation and international solidarity. The existence of a center--or of several centers--for leading or coordinating the communist parties is neither possible nor necessary under the current conditions. Only by strictly respecting those basic principles and norms--which were clearly asserted by the Berlin Conference of the European Communist and Workers Parties [1976]--one can insure a lasting, real and qualitatively higher unity of the communist movement, only thus can each revolutionary party's force and influence and its capability of mobilizing and leading the broad people's masses in their struggle for society's renovating transformation increase.

Each party's right to independently establish its political line is by no means at variance with international unity and solidarity and with developing an increasingly broader and closer cooperation between parties for achieving their joint basic ideals. On the contrary, autonomy and solidarity show a close dialectical unity. They are inseparable and condition each other. To respect each party's independence and let it fully assert itself is a main and basic requirement of international solidarity and cooperation. Life shows that only to the extent to which revolutionary parties proceed in their activity from the concrete realities in each country are they able to fulfill their historical mission and contribute effectively to increasing the force of socialism and strengthen their unity.

An essential aspect of the new type of unity is the respect for the development road chosen by one or another party, one or another country. Indeed, each country's social and national peculiarities, its historical traditions determine, and will inevitably continue to determine to an ever greater extent, an extremely broad range of paths, forms and means for society's transformation. No patterns--or counterpatterns--exist or can exist for the transition to socialism and for building the new system. It is therefore necessary to firmly respect each party's right--and duty too--to act autonomously and to creatively apply the general truths of dialectical and historical materialism to the concrete conditions under which it is waging its struggle so as to make its own contribution to improving the common heritage of the theory of scientific socialism and the practice of the communist and workers movement. "The very fact that socialism is being built in keeping with each country's specific conditions, but by applying the general laws and principles, gives force, strength and prospects to the continuous development of socialism and to its assertion as a superior system from every viewpoint," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has said.

In the process of intensifying concerns and of seeking appropriate solutions for the specific problems in their countries, the various communist parties formulated a number of new ideas and concepts, including the concept of Eurocommunism. Apart from the lack of precision and scientific inconsistency of that term as such, the trend toward an appropriate solution for each country's concrete and specific problems is, undoubtedly, through its content, a positive phenomenon in the current communist movement. It is an expression of the more and more forceful struggle for surmounting the old relations in the workers movement and for the assertion of each party's independence in establishing its political line.

The RCP is following with attention and empathy the efforts made by the communist parties in any country and on any continent to seek the most appropriate path for society's revolutionary transformation, in the belief that such efforts are in keeping with each party's national and international duties since it is a primary condition for the parties' increasingly better integration in the social and national realities. A creative and renovating search can only be viewed with confidence and feelings of solidarity and of support by all detachments of the communist movement and by all those interested in increasing the influence of socialism and in accelerating the world revolutionary process. It goes without saying that the cause of the victorious struggle for socialism requires that the diversity of tactics and political strategies should not make those parties opponents, should not deny the experience and paths already verified in practice and should not absolutize new concepts formulated under certain specific conditions.

The great changes that are taking place in society's development and in international life make it necessary for us to seek ways and means of jointly discussing the new, theoretical, ideological and political problems of asserting the common position on the various aspects of the contempoary sociopolitical development. Of great importance in this respect are the bilateral meetings between parties, the development of the exchange of views and experience, the organization of seminars and colloquiums and so forth at a national and international level. Theoretical discussions and international meetings can be useful and fruitful only if they are taking place in a democratic, comradely and creative spirit, in a climate of respect for each party's position and of understanding for each one's views by avoiding the tendency of adopting certain compulsory joint documents, of adopting a "joint strategical line" and so forth. Only thus can relations of unity and solidarity between parties strengthen and only thus can their force and cohesion in the revolutionary struggle strengthen.

Unity does not rule out the emergence of differences in opinions in assessing or interpreting certain processes and phenomena in international life and certain problems of the socialist revolution and construction. Furthermore, one can state that the emergence of such differences is a natural phenomenon which, in fact, expresses the parties' ideological-political development and maturation process. It expresses their increased capability of autonomously assessing events and of thinking with "their own heads." Obviously, the interests of unity do not require the coverup of such differences, but a thorough and responsible analysis of the causes that generate them. They require action to resolve such differences, so that their deepening and transformation into sharpened divergencies of political conflicts can be avoided. The only correct and rational means of surmounting divergencies and of positively resolving problems is a principled, comradely discussion of differences of views in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, without labeling or attacks, without blaming, expulsion or denouncement, and concern for preserving and strengthening unity, relations of cooperation and solidarity by always giving priority to what unites the revolutionary parties and to the joint basic interests.

MALTESE PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART--The Maltese parliamentarians led by Calcidon Agius, chairman of the Chamber of Representatives, which visited our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], left Bucharest in the morning of 5 September 1979. The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman; Ioan Ceterchi, chairman of the Legislative Council, and by other officials. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

BELGIAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION DEPARTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/9/ 1979--The delegation of the Socialist Party of Belgium, led by Jos van Eynde, ex co-chairman of the party, honorary president of the Socialist International, minister of state, left Bucharest on September 15, after a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0937 GMT 15 Sep 79 AU]

PERUVIAN PARTY OFFICIAL DEPARTS--The chairman of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party left Bucharest in the afternoon of 5 September. Upon departure from Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, and by other party aktivists. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

TALKS WITH ALGERIA, LIBYA--Cornel Burtica, Romanian foreign trade minister received Mustafa Mekerba, secretary general at the Ministry of Energy and Petrochemical Industry of Algeria, and Ali Fituri, president of the Libyan oil company "Brega." During the ensuing talks the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and those two countries were discussed and the importance of cooperating in the field of oil exploitation and in other economic branches was stressed. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

NICULESCU VISIT TO NETHERLANDS--Romanian Finance Minister Paul Niculescu, who is visiting the Netherlands, was received by that country's Premier Andreas van Agt, and Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw with whom he discussed the existing good relations between Romania and the Netherlands and exchanged views on certain international matters, including security and cooperation in Europe. They also expressed their governments' desire to continue to develop Romanian-Netherlands relations. The Romanian finance minister also had a talk with Frans Andriessen, finance minister of the Netherlands, with whom he discussed economic and financial relations between the two countries. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 79 p 6 AU]

IRAQI PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT NONALINED SUMMIT REPORTED

AU172024 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Mihailo Nicota report: "Iraq: Preparations For the Seventh Conference of Nonalined Countries Have Begun: Six Years of 'A Perfect Host'"]

[Summary] Baghdad--"Iraq has very seriously and conscientiously understood its role as the host of the seventh conference of nonalined countries and has started to prepare for it early and thoroughly and nearly in 'a completely non-Arab way.'" When President Tito visited Iraq in February this year, he publicly promised his hosts that he would support their proposal that the seventh summit meeting of nonalined countries be held in Baghdad. Following Tito's promise, Iraq immediately started the construction of a new conference hall in Baghdad and now, half a year later, it is already possible to perceive the first outlines of the beautiful new building that will rise on the left bank of the Tigris River. "Thus, the race with time and with very responsible tasks has started for the Iraqis.

"It is evident that during the next 6 years Iraq will live under the sign of nonalinement and that the eyes of the nonalined countries will be more and more turned toward Iraq. In the first 3-year period to 1982, Baghdad will be occupied with the preparations for the seventh conference which will undoubtedly be the biggest meeting of nonalined countries in the history of the nonalined movement, because it is logical to expect that the movement will grow further after the Havana meeting. And then in the 3 years after the seventh conference, Baghdad, as chairman and coordinator, will be, so to speak, 'the capital' of the nonalined movement, initiator and director of its actions. The Iraqis will certainly seriously strive to be 'perfect hosts' of the meeting, that is, 'better than some of the previous hosts,' as it is said in Baghdad. They will strive to avoid the organizational and political mistakes of 'of some of the previous hosts.'"

The decision to hold the seventh summit conference of nonalined countries in Baghdad is considered in Iraq as a tribute to the country's consistent devotion to nonalined policy since the very beginning of the nonalined movement and especially in the last 11 years. It is necessary to know this country and its people as well as "the philosophy of rule" of the Ba'th Party to see how "greatly mistaken--knowingly or through ignorance--are those who, especially in the West, claim and write that Iraq is 'some kind of a Soviet satellite.' The truth is far different. On the contrary, Iraq is truly 'a completely independent country which very jealously and, according to some observers, at times even rather drastically defends its independence, sharply settling accounts with enemies of various colors. Its relations with the Soviet Union are friendly but based on equality: The mutual interests are often identical or similar but the existing differences are mutually respected."

Iraq buys most of its weapons from the Soviet Union and pays for them with the revenue from its oil production. But to avoid any kind of dependence, Iraq is striving to widen the circle of its arms suppliers and only recently this year concluded a contract with France for the delivery of a number of Mirage-4000 military planes, tanks and missiles.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALI'S MOUSSA TRAORE

Tito 17 September Reception

LD171306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Split--Moussa Traore, the president of the Republic of Mali and general secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union (UDPM), accompanied by his wife, arrived in Split today on a 4-day official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito.

In front of the Villa Dalmacija in Split, the high-ranking guest from the friendly and nonalined Republic of Mali was accorded a formal welcome. In front of his residence, Gen Moussa Traore was welcomed and greeted by the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito. After the national anthems and a review of the Yugoslav Navy honor guard, the high-ranking guest was greeted by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and Vice Adm Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the naval district.

SFRY President Josip Broz Tito and Mali President Gen Moussa Traore then began their official talks.

Split Talks

LD171952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Split--Gen Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, today began his official friendly visit to our country. The distinguished guest from Mali arrived in Split at about 1100 and was welcomed and greeted in the park in front of Villa Dalmacija by his host, SFRY President Josip Broz Tito.

After a brief respite on the terrace of Villa Dalmacija, Presidents Tito and Traore began their talks.

In their talks the two presidents, who were later joined by their associates, discussed topical questions of international relations following the Havana summit. The two presidents stressed the need for the consistent implementation and application of the decisions contained in the resolutions and documents adopted by the sixth conference of heads of state of governments of nonalined countries. Emphasis was placed on the need to apply these decisions with the involvement of all nonalined countries.

Within the framework of a broader review of international issues special attention was paid to the problems in Africa. Reference was made to the need for decolonization and to topical questions in connection with the struggle of the peoples and liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania, and also to the struggle of the people of Western Sahara for self-determination and fulfillment of their national rights, as well as the situation in the horn of Africa and in the Middle East.

The talks also referred to other questions and to the activity of nonalined countries. President Traore informed President Tito about the activity of the OAU.

The two presidents paid special attention to further bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mali. In this connection, the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries and other personalities who took part in the talks reported on a great number of interesting projects which should significantly promote primarily economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mali.

Presidents Tito and Traore asked their associates to continue their talks and to give some of these possibilities a concrete form during the visit by the president of Mali.

The very close cooperation of the two countries in the implementation of the policy of nonalinement was stressed with satisfaction. In this context, mention was made of the positive results of the recent visit to Mali by SFRY Presidency member Stevan Doronjski and of the visit to Yugoslavia on the eve of the sixth summit by Malian Foreign Minister Beye.

The Yugoslav-Malian talks will be resumed in Belgrade. They will be devoted to cooperation between the SAWPY and the Mali People's Democratic Union, and to the promotion of bilateral cooperation and cooperation on the international plane. What can be said already is that there is a general impression that during the two presidents' talks, a high degree of identity of stands on basic questions of international relations and the policy of nonalinement was manifested.

The talks took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere which has characterized relations between our two friendly and nonalined countries up to now, and for which this visit should provide new encouragements.

After the conclusion of the talks in Villa Dalmacija, President Traore presented President Tito with the highest Mali decoration, the Great Cross of the National Order of Mali, stressing that he was conferring it on him because of the deep respect which the people and the Government of Mali nurture for the personality and achievements of President Tito.

President Tito decorated his distinguished guest with the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star.

At the luncheon which was then given in honor of the Malian president, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

In addition to the two presidents the following were at the luncheon: President Traore's wife; A.B. Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs; A.A. Sy, minister of state societies and enterprises; M. Macalous, head of protocol of the republic; and several other personalities.

On the Yugoslav side the following were at the luncheon: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Federal Executive Council member Radoje Kontic; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Vice Adm Tihomir Vilovic; and others.

Then President Tito saw his guests off. After the national anthems were played and a review of the honor guard of the Yugoslav Navy, President Traore took leave of the Yugoslav personalities attending the lucheon and, warmly greeted by many citizens of Split, drove to the airport. Here Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Municipal Assembly, took leave of the distinguished guest who left for Belgrade.

Arrival in Belgrade

LD172018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, his wife, and members of his suite arrived in Belgrade from Split a little after 1600 today. The eminent guest from this friendly and nonalined country was met at Surcin Airport by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Municipal Assembly; and other officials.

PRC RESUMES EXHIBITING AT ZAGREB FAIR AFTER 3-YEAR LAPSE

LD172112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--After a lapse of 3 years, the PRC is again appearing at the international autumn Zagreb grand fair. In this connection Zhou Qiuyie, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Zhao Buzhou, director of the Chinese pavilion, gave a reception this afternoon which was attended by prominent sociopolitical workers and businessmen.

Chinese participation in the Zagreb fair, it is stressed in the Chinese pavilion, acts to provide an incentive for the consolidation of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Yugoslavia, promotion of technical exchange and the development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

The PRC pavilion covers an area of 1,000 square meters. It exhibits light and textile industry products, applied art articles and foodstuffs.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIA'S POPESCU

Inauguration of Culture Day

AU131652 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 79 p 11 AU

[R. Dubljevic report on speech by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, at the inauguration of a book exhibition marking the opening of the Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Belgrade on 11 September]

[Text] The Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Yugoslavia and our arrival in your country must be understood as a holiday of Romanian-Yugoslav friendship. We are proud that, after a number of such Romanian-Yugoslav holidays in other fields, cultural workers of our two countries agreed to have such a festive occasion. At the same time the frequent meetings between our two presidents serve as a strong impetus for Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation which always opens up new prospects for the development of good-neighborly relations.

This holiday of culture of the two countries, Popescu stressed, is based on lasting foundations which are the political relations between our two peoples, identical principles in the struggle for independence and socialist building and the long friendship, good-neighborly relations and brotherhood between the Romanians and Yugoslavs. By means of culture we will contribute so that those elements of cooperation and friendship will develop and continue to grow.

While stressing Yugoslav-Romanian friendship as a model of cooperation between two countries, we are proud that our relations are not overshadowed by any pressures, but on the contrary, that they are constantly growing and developing, reminding one of a flower! These relations are an example of how two countries should cooperate on the world plane, Popescu said.

Our friendship is also a confirmation of a close spiritual rapprochement between our peoples, a contribution to the international cause of progress and peace, while the activity of our artists, which is developing in parallel with political activity, is a form of struggle for a better future, Dumitru Popescu said in conclusion.

Departure for Bucharest

LD141824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 14 (TANJUG)--Member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Dumitru Popescu who, as a personal envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu, opened the Day of Romanian Culture" in Belgrade, left today for Bucharest.

Yesterday, Popescu visited Istria where he toured the Brini Archipelago and Pula.

The "Days of Romanian Culture" will be held in a number of Yugoslav towns until September 20.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO WORLD LAW CONFERENCE IN MADRID

LD161713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following message to those taking part in the Ninth World Law Conference, which opened in Madrid today:

It is with pleasure that I am sending cordial greetings and wishes for successful work to those taking part in the Ninth World Law Conference.

Currently, highly complex political and economic relations in the world, fraught with many serious problems, demand the broadest efforts by the whole international community in order to insure peace and progress. Your conference--as its title also demonstrates symbolically [in Serbo-Croatian the title is given as "World Peace by Means of Law"]--represents a part of these efforts and a confirmation of the important role of law in resolving world problems.

In discussing the legal aspects of international cooperation and economic development, your conference can positively and very usefully join in the general efforts aimed at strengthening peaceful and active coexistence and establishing a new international economic order.

In this I also see a great contribution to the affirmation of contemporary international law as an important instrument for the resolution of basic world problems, the establishment of real equality between states and peoples, the peaceful resolution of international disputes and the drawing together of nations and peoples from all continents.

In order to realize "world peace by means of law," the new international law must reflect the changes and needs of the contemporary world. All countries of the world should take part in its formation, particularly the developing countries, whose interests have not been taken into account very much in the past at the inception of international law. As regards the new international economic order, the new law, serving the interests of all countries and equitable cooperation between them, should primarily have the necessary economic and other potential for development at their disposal, and thereby the potential for strengthening their independence.

In particular, I wish to express my conviction that the consistent realization of the aims and principles of the UN Charter represents the highest interest of the whole international community so that peace might be maintained. But this demands a strict respect for the basic principles of peaceful and active coexistence between states and peoples, which assumes respect for all countries' independence, equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity; a ban on the use of force in international relations; the peaceful resolution of international disputes; noninterference in other countries' internal affairs; a struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, imperialism, hegemony and other forms of domination, interference and subjugation in international relations. This is the path which leads to a more stable and more just world, to peace and security and to the freedom and equality, cooperation and creation of possibilities for prosperity for all countries.

Socialist nonalined Yugoslavia is also permeated with these aspirations, which are shared by the vast majority of countries. It is also more understandable that Yugoslav lawyers, who were the hosts of the Fifth World Law Conference, offer all-round support to your organization's efforts at achieving these high aims. I am sure that you can also count on this support in the future.

Once more, I send sincere wishes to all those taking part in the Ninth World Law Conference for successful work in strengthening international cooperation and consolidating peace by means of law. I wish to express the hope that those taking part in your gathering will bring their high personal prestige and influence to bear in their own countries in order that the noble aims which you have set for yourselves might be successfully realized everywhere.

AUSTRIAN RADIO STATION TO BROADCAST CROATIAN-LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

LD171524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Vienna--Beginning tommorow the Burgenland provincial studio in Eisenstadt will regularly broadcast a weekly program entitled "Our People" [Serbo-Croatian: Nasi Ljudi] in the Croatian language. This decision has been made by Austrian Radio and Television after a few months' test period.

The next step promised by Austrian Radio and Television will be taken in December this year with the introduction of a 10-minute evening transmission in Croatian within the framework of the review of the provincial news. The third step will be a half-hour listeners' request concert every Friday, which will be introduced in mid-1980.

DJURANOVIC CABLES IRAN'S BAZARGAN ON DEATH OF TALEQANI

LD150234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Mehdi Barzargan, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

"The news about the death of his excellency Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani, prominent fighter for the freedom and independence of the friendly Iranian people, touched me sincerely. With his death the Iranian revolution has lost an eminent supporter.

"Your excellency, please accept my deep sympathy on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf."

TITO GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

LD090311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 8 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has sent Kim Il-song, Central Committee secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of Korea, a telegramme of felicitations on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"I wish to stress on this occasion again my deep conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation successfully developing between (our) two socialist, nonaligned countries will continue strengthening in our mutual interest and as an important contribution to the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalignment and in the interest of peace and progress in the world", says President Tito in the telegramme.

TANJUG REPORTS ON WHEAT HARVEST RESULTS

LD171200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 17, (TANJUG)--This year's wheat yield on about 1,524,000 hectares of land in Yugoslavia totalled 4,470,000 tons, according to the latest, final data published by the Federal Statistic Bureau. Of this, agricultural organizations gathered 1,640,000 tons from 399,000 hectares, an average of 41 metric centners per hectare. The rest was harvested on privately-owned farms.

The overall wheat yield this year averaged 29.3 metric centners per hectare.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION ON DEFENS' MATTERS

LD171540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At an expanded session of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly Executive Council, held today in accordance with the practice of regular visits to and the work of the Federal Inspectorate for National Defense, defense preparations as a whole in the republic were discussed and future tasks in this area were established.

The council listened to reports on the level of defense preparations achieved in territorial defense, civil protection, and about the preparations for the national defense of the economy and social activities, social organs and other organizations and communities in the republic.

The session was presided over by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council, and in addition to other council members, the following were present: Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia; Dragomir Milojevic, president of the Serbia SAWP Republican Conference; Branko Pesic, vice president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Dragoljub Petrovic Rade, president of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans; Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dusan Korac, inspector general of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; and several inspectors from the Federal Inspectorate for National Defense.

TITO PRESENTS LABOR AWARD TO STANE DOLANC

LD151130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, today presented the High Order of Hero of Socialist Labor to Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The ceremony in the Villa Dalmacija in Split was attended by the highest-ranking federal republican and provincial government and party officials, Lazar Kilisevski, Dragoslav Markovic, [name indistinct], Todo Kurtovic, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, and other officials.

TITO CONFERS ORDER ON MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY MEMBER GIGOV

LD151616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Skopje--President Tito has signed a decree conferring the Order of National Liberation on Strahil Gigov, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. This high recognition has been conferred on Strahil Gigov on the occasion of his 70th birthday for his long revolutionary work, exceptional contribution to the national liberation struggle and significant contribution to the building of the SRFY.

TITO SENDS TELEGRAM TO LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER SUKRIJA

LD111554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent LCY Central Committee member Ali Sukrija the following telegram:

"On the occasion of your 60th birthday I send you my most cordial congratulations.

"Already as a prewar young communist and revolutionary, you joined the struggle against antipopular regimes and made a significant contribution to the implementation of our party's policy, to the organization of the movement and to the raising of the uprising in Kosovo and further afield, by involving yourself in a devoted way to the rallying of broad popular masses in the struggle against fascist occupation, and for the implementation of the objectives of socialist revolution.

By your revolutionary work over a period of many years you contributed greatly to the establishment of our party and people's authority, to promotion of socialist self-management, social relations and consolidation of brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities.

"I wish you good health and fresh successes in your activity to the benefit of the further all-round development of our community."

TANJUG LISTS MAIN FIGURES WELCOMING TITO AT SPLIT

LD141508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Split--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived from Osijek in Split onboard a special aircraft today. Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic, arrived in Split together with President Tito. President Tito was welcomed at the airport at Kasteli by Jakov Blasevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Organizational Committee of the eighth Mediterranean Games; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Municipal Assembly; Branko Tolic and Mate Andrijasevic, presidents of the municipal and inter-municipal conferences of the League of Communists of Split; Rear Adm Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the Split Naval District; and other sociopolitical leaders.

EIGHTH MEDITERRANEAN GAMES OPEN IN SPLIT 15 SEPTEMBER

Tito Opening Speech

AU151700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 15 Sep 79 AU

[Speech by President Tito proclaiming the Eighth Mediterranean games in Split as open--live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Comrades: [applause]

I cordially greet the participants and guests of this, the greatest sports manifestation held in Yugoslavia thus far. I wish the sportsmen of the Mediterranean the best possible results at these games and that they may worthily represent their countries.

At the same time we wish all sportsmen and guests a pleasant stay among us and hope that during their stay they may get to know Split and other towns of Dalmatia in which the games are being held.

I hope that through cultural and entertainment programs, which all our republics and provinces have prepared, you will have the opportunity to acquaint yourselves at least partially with the historic and cultural inheritance of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

This great manifestation will not be held only in competitions, but also in a mutual association, a better acquaintance and friendship. Thus this manifestation will mean much for the further rapprochement of the peoples in this area, which we all wish to remain a lasting zone of peace and successful cooperation. This would be a great contribution to the Mediterranean Games and to the cause of peace in the world in general.

The Mediterranean Games will be--in the real sense of the word--a competition of young people, a place of their sports and social affirmation. In addition to the sports and political importance within the wider international frameworks, the games will be an important impetus to the further development of physical culture and sports in the Mediterranean region.

I wish much success to the participants of this great competition.

I proclaim these Mediterranean Games open. [applause]

Dolanc Officials Reception

AU162100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 16 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Stane Dolanc, president of the Organizational Committee of the Eighth Mediterranean Games, gave a reception in Split last night for the sports ministers and presidents of the national Olympic committees of the Mediterranean countries and the presidents and general secretaries of the international sports federations. Among others, the reception was attended by Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, and (Gabriel Jemail), president of the International Committee of the Mediterranean Games.

Dolanc Sports Delegations Reception

AU171643 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Stane Dolanc, president of the Organizational Committee of the Eighth Mediterranean Games, has had separate talks with two sports delegations; of Morocco, or rather Casablanca--the city in which the Ninth Mediterranean Games will be held in 4 years--and the delegation of the Organizational Committee of the Moscow Olympic games. Stane Dolanc also received the newly elected members of the Executive Committee of the International Committee of the Mediterranean Games.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES NAVAL DELEGATION IN BELGRADE

LD071858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, received a delegation of the Yugoslav Navy led by Vice Adm Veljko Dokmanovic today, in connection with Navy Day. In the course of the meeting, which was conducted in a working and cordial atmosphere, General Ljubicic congratulated all members of the delegation on the holiday, wishing them continued success in accomplishing the tasks of strengthening the combat readiness of this branch of the SFRY Armed Forces. Vice Admiral Dokmanovic informed General Ljubicic of the most important tasks achieved in the recent period, and in conclusion presented him with appropriate naval symbols.

The reception was attended by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA); Col Gen Dane Cujic, chairman of the LCY Organization Committee in the JNA; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; and Maj Gen Drago Nikolic, chef de cabinet of the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces.